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UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

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Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

Headquarters U.S. Southern Command
Chief of Staff, Major General Jon A. Norman, USAF
Date: 26 JAN 2018 Authority: EO 13526
Declassify: ___ Deny in Full: ___ Declassify in Part: _X_
Reason: Sec. 3.3(b)(1)
MDR: SC 16-027-MDR: (129 pages)

1984 HISTORICAL REPORT (U)

[redacted]

COPY 22 OF 8 COPIES

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

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Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND
APO MIAMI 34003

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

SCJ3 15 July 1985

SUBJECT: Annual Historical Report, 1984

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Forwarded herewith is the U.S. Southern Command Historical Report for 1984.

2. ~~When separated from the classified inclosure, this letter is re-graded UNCLASSIFIED.~~

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Encl
as

Chief of Staff

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL		
TABLE OF CONTENTS		
PART I - TOPICAL ITEMS		1
Personnel Organization	(SCJ1)	2
Tasks and Mission	(SCJ5)	6
Joint/Combined Exercises and Activities	(SCCS)	9
Foreign Disaster Relief	(SCJ4)	13
Representational Activities	(SCCS)	14
Manpower and Civilian Personnel Matters	(SCJ1)	19
PART II - STAFF ACTIONS		26
Intelligence	(SCJ2)	27
Operations	(SCJ3)	30
Logistics	(SCJ4)	35
Plans, Policy, and Political-Military Affairs	(SCJ5)	36
Communications	(SCJ6)	70
Program Analysis and Evaluation	(SCZX)	76
Engineering	(SCEN)	78
Treaty Affairs	(SCTA)	79
Public Affairs	(SCPA)	85
Staff Judge Advocate	(SCSJA)	90
Command Provost Marshal	(SCPM)	96
Foreign Affairs Support	(SCFA)	98
Command Chaplain	(SCCH)	99
Command Surgeon	(SCSG)	102
Coast Guard Liaison Officer	(SCCG)	107
LIST OF ACRONYMS		109
DISTRIBUTION		124

PART I

TOPICAL ITEMS

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

PERSONNEL ORGANIZATION

KEY STAFF MEMBERS - HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES SOUTHERN COMMAND

COMMANDER IN CHIEF
General Paul F. Gorman, USA 25 May 83

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(b)(6) 10 Jun 83 - 12 Aug 84
(b)(6) 13 Aug 84

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR COMMAND SUPPORT
(b)(6) 15 Jul 81 - 8 Jul 84
(b)(6) 9 Jul 84

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Ambassador George B. Roberts, US Department of State, 16 Nov 81 - 5 Oct 84
(b)(6) US Department of State, 6 Oct 84

DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF
Major General William E. Masterson, USAF, 31 Jan 81 - 12 Dec 84
Major General Henry D. Canterbury, USAF, 13 Dec 84

CHIEF OF STAFF
(b)(6) 22 May 83 - 12 Aug 84
, 13 Aug 84

DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF - TREATY AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 29 Jun 82 - 12 Aug 84
(b)(6) - 13 Aug 84 - 23 Dec 84 (Acting DCS-TA)
- 24 Dec 84

DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, J1/J4
(b)(6) 12 Jul 83 - 14 Oct 83
(b)(6) 15 Oct 83

DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, J2
(b)(6) 30 Nov 83

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, J3
(b)(6) 1 Jun 82

DIRECTOR PLANS, POLICY & POLITICAL MILITARY AFFAIRS, J5
(b)(6) 10 Mar 81 - 15 Jun 84
(b)(6) 16 Jun 84

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS, J6
(b)(6) 7 Jun 83

COMMAND CHAPLAIN
(b)(6) 24 Nov 82

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Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

COMMAND SURGEON
(b)(6) 24 Aug 83 - 9 Jul 84
(b)(6) USA, 10 Jul 84

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL
(b)(6) 1 Sep 81

COMMAND ENGINEER
(b)(6) 13 Sep 83 - 2 Sep 84
(b)(6) 3 Sep 84

COMMAND STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
(b)(6) 2 Aug 81 - 19 Jul 84
20 Jul 84

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 16 Aug 82

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR PROGRAMS, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION
(b)(6) 1 Jun 83 - 12 Aug 84
(b)(6) 13 Aug 84

COMMAND INSPECTOR GENERAL
(b)(6) 15 Oct 83 Navy

U.S. COAST GUARD LIAISON OFFICER
(b)(6) 13 Jul 82 - 30 Jun 84
(b)(6) 1 Jul 84

SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR RESERVE AFFAIRS
(b)(6) 4 Dec 84

US SOUTHERN COMMAND COMPONENT COMMANDS

COMMANDER, 193D INFANTRY BRIGADE (PANAMA)
Major General Fred F. Woerner, USA, 6 Apr 82

COMMANDING OFFICER, US NAVAL STATION PANAMA
(b)(6) 6 Aug 81 - 2 Feb 84 Navy
3 Feb 84

COMMANDER, USAF SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
Major General William E. Masterson, USAF, 31 Jan 81 - 12 Dec 84
Major General Henry D. Canterbury, USAF, 13 Dec 84

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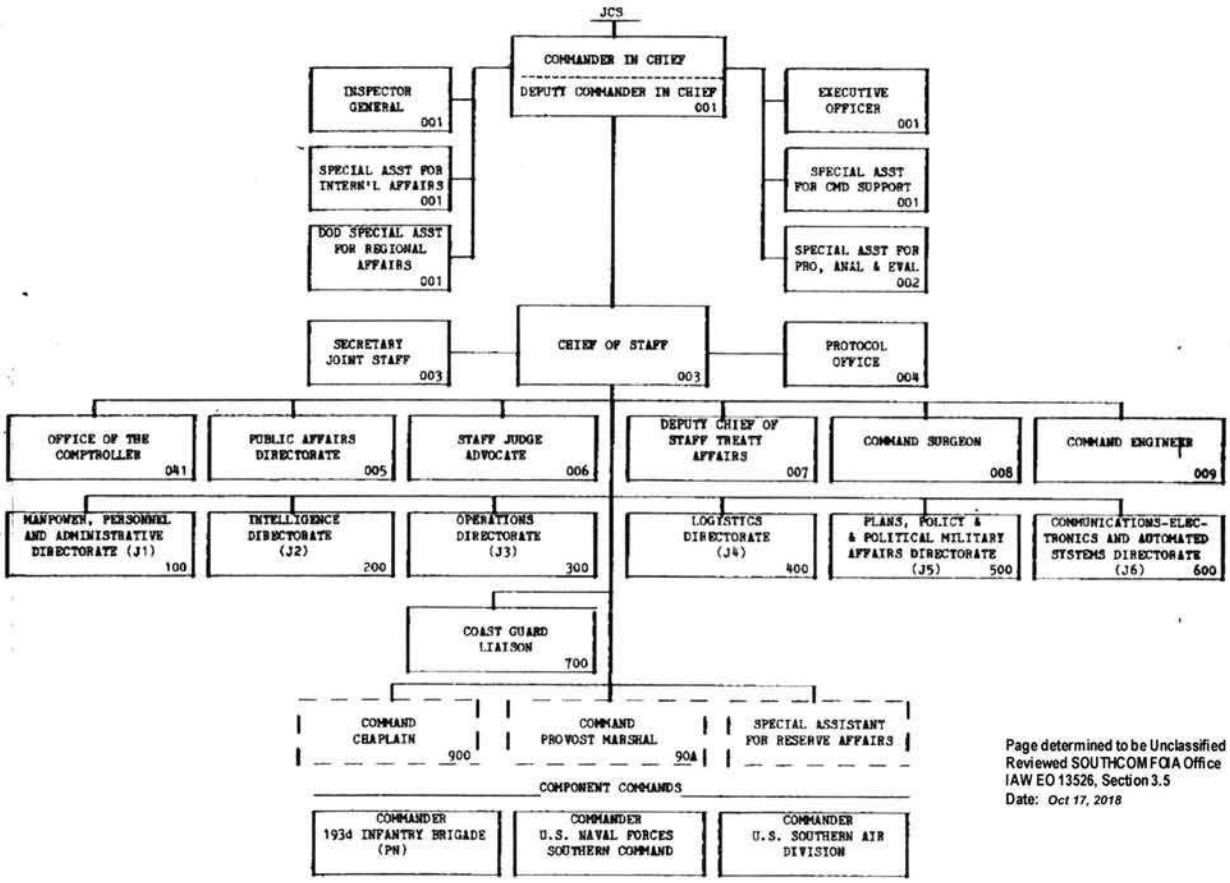
HQ USSOUTHCOM ORGANIZATION CHART



Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

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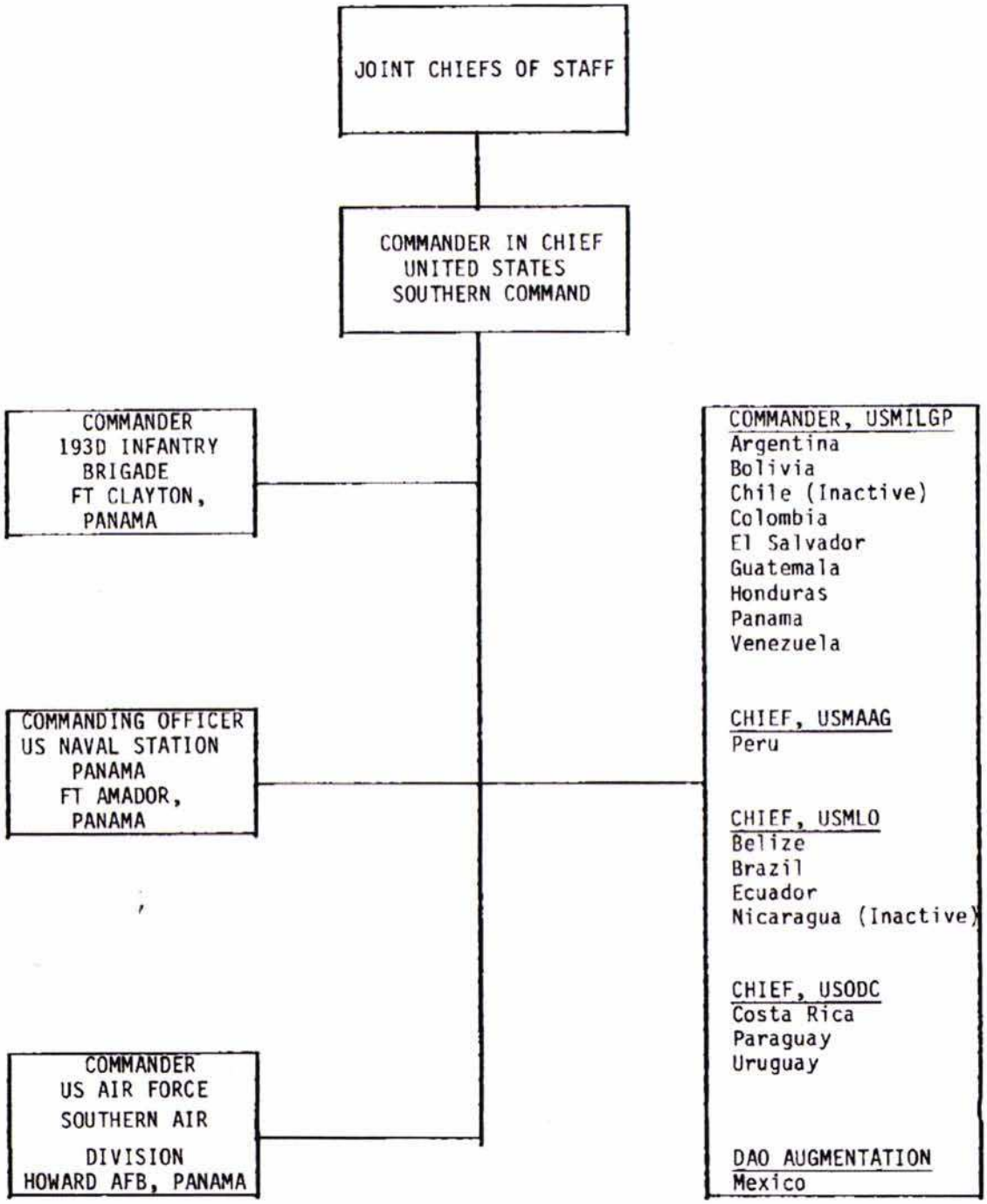
Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS
31 December 1984



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SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

TASKS AND MISSIONS

~~(C)~~ Area of Responsibility. The United States Southern Command is the regional unified command responsible for all U.S. military activities on the land mass of Latin America south of Mexico. For security assistance, the USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility is expanded to include Mexico.

(U) Missions. The Commander in Chief, United States Southern Command, by direction of the Secretary of Defense, through the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

-- Exercises operational command over U.S. Forces on the land mass of South America and Central America less Mexico, and acts therein as the principal agent of the Department of Defense for implementing national security policy and military strategy.

-- Prepares strategic assessments and contingency plans, and conducts training or operations as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for:

- Coordinating the activities of service components, assigned and augmenting forces, and supporting maritime forces.

- Supporting other unified and specified commands.

- Disaster relief, search and rescue, or evacuation of U.S. citizens from endangered areas.

- Strategic and tactical reconnaissance.

- Countering international terrorism, subversion and illegal traffic of arms and drugs.

- Fulfilling provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and other mutual security pacts.

-- Supports and assists U.S. Country Teams of the region, and facilitates coordination of U.S. military activities under their purview.

-- Monitors security assistance programs in South and Central America, including Mexico, and commands and supports therein the Military Assistance and Advisory Groups/US Military Groups/US Military Liaison Offices/Offices of Defense Cooperation.

-- Promotes among nations of the region mutual security and development through combined intelligence exchanges, planning, training, humanitarian assistance, nation building and other operations to:

- Maintain peace, strengthen democracy, and advance economic and social well-being.

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Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

- Counter Soviet and Cuban militarization and other destabilization undertakings.

- Insure interoperability with, and encourage standardization and rationalization among, prospective allies of the region.

- Provide access to, or acquire as needed for U.S. Forces, support facilities, communications systems, and operating, transit, or overflight rights.

- Safeguard U.S. access to raw materials and energy resources.

-- Provides for the defense of the Panama Canal and for other Department of Defense obligations per the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

(U) Organization and Forces.

~~(C)~~ The U.S. Southern Command has been commanded by General Paul F. Gorman since his 25 May 1983 relief of General Wallace H. Nutting. The Headquarters, manned by 155 officers, 119 enlisted and 43 civilian personnel, is located at Quarry Heights. From this headquarters, General Gorman exercises command and control of assigned and augmentation forces through three service components. Additionally, special mission considerations and/or contingency situations may require the formation of tailored joint task forces, such as that established during Ahuas Tara I and II Exercises in Honduras. He also commands 97 DOD military and civilian personnel assigned to Military Liaison Offices (MLO's) in 16 Latin American countries. On a day-to-day basis, these personnel and their families represent the U.S. military to respective Ambassadors, country teams and host country governments/military establishments. Following are additional details on the USSOUTHCOM components and their missions.

~~(C)~~ The Army component, headquartered at Fort Clayton, is the 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama), with 6,650 military personnel and 5,552 civilians. The Brigade Commander, Major General Fred F. Woerner, is responsible for planning, coordinating and, when directed, conducting the ground defense of the Panama Canal. He also provides rapid response forces for contingency missions, conducts humanitarian assistance operations and within his capability, supports other USCINCSO missions throughout Latin America. He is dual-hatted as Commander, United States Army Security Assistance Agency for Latin America.

~~(C)~~ The U.S. Air Force Southern Air Division, composed of 2,027 military personnel and 645 civilians, operates Howard Air Force Base (AFB) and Albrook Air Force Station. Howard AFB is the only jet-capable airfield under direct U.S. control in the USCINCSO area of responsibility. The Air Force Component Commander, Major General Henry D. Canterbury, plans, coordinates and when directed conducts air defense operations in the Panama Canal Area. He provides air support as required for the commanders of ground and maritime defense forces, responds to USCINCSO requirements for regional air support, and operates the Inter-American Air Forces Academy.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(C)~~ The U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command headquarters, with 529 Navy and Marine Corps personnel and 323 civilians, is located at Fort Amador. The Navy Component Commander, [redacted] (b)(6) is responsible for surveillance and limited maritime defense of canal waters. He provides fleet support to U.S. Navy and allied ships and supports USSOUTHCOM regional missions as required. Additionally, he monitors the operation of the U.S. Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School. Navy

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DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

JOINT/COMBINED EXERCISES AND ACTIVITIES

(U) During 1984 USSOUTHCOM continued to expand its joint/combined exercise program with Latin American countries. These joint/combined exercises provided great incentive toward increasing military to military ties, insuring a positive US military presence, and providing exceptional training for US participants. These exercises also tested the US ability to work in areas of common interest with Latin American countries. The following paragraphs provide a recapitulation of the major USSOUTHCOM 1984 exercises.

a. ~~(S)~~ AHUAS TARA II: AHUAS TARA II was one of the most visible USSOUTHCOM exercises in recent years. It was tailored specifically to send a clear signal to Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union of our intention to protect US interests in Central America. Additionally, this exercise provided US forces an ideal opportunity to train and gain expertise in a wide range of individual, unit and joint service missions. The basic objectives of the exercise were to enhance Honduras/US relations; evaluate the mutual capabilities for defense of the region, to include maritime operations such as quarantine, blockade, and interdiction of shipping in the concept of FLEXOPS; enhance readiness and improve capabilities of participating US forces; to establish a framework for integrated fire support; and refine Honduran and US JTF command, control and communication capabilities and operational concepts. Incidental humanitarian assistance and civic action was conducted ancillary to exercise activities.

b. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-BOLIVIA: Also known as BOLUSA I or COCHABAMBA I, this exercise took place in Cochabamba, Bolivia in January of 1984 involving USSOUTHCOM, 1300 MAS, 3/7 SFBN, the 193d Brigade and the Army forces of Bolivia. The objectives were to conduct an on site inspection of parachutes and related air items, and to conduct a combined airborne exercise. Over 1,000 jumpers participated.

c. ~~(S)~~ EMERGENCY DEPLOYMENT READINESS EXERCISES: Two EDRE were conducted in the post AHUAS TARA II period. The benefits of these airborne and Special Forces exercises included demonstration of National resolve and US commitment to Central America, excellent training for US personnel, and the unparalelled opportunity for tactical units and staffs to increase interoperability between US and HO Special Forces Units.

d. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-PANAMA: FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-Panama was developed to provide the US National Guard an opportunity to be directly involved in an exercise while participating on active duty. Units from the Florida, Louisiana, and Puerto Rico National Guard were involved. The objectives of the exercise were to provide the National Guard units the opportunity to deploy, fulfill their annual training requirements in a realistic environment, and redeploy to their home stations, to expose National Guard units to a tropical environment, and to establish the groundwork for future training exercises in order to enhance the readiness of participating units. The exercise

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Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

provided engineering, logistical, communications, and field medical training for Army National Guard and Panama Defense Forces (PDF) units. The primary by-product of the training was a 15 kilometer road upgrade and survey of an additional 27 kilometer of road on the west coast of Azuero Peninsula of Panama.

e. ~~(S)~~ GRANADERO I: GRANADERO I was a JCS directed, USCINCSO sponsored regional coalition exercise conducted in the Republic of Honduras from March-May 1984. It provided an opportunity for the armed forces of Honduras, El Salvador, and Unit States to cooperatively plan and exercise a series of military maneuvers. The exercise scenario depicted an escalation of insurgent/subversive activity in western Honduras followed by a Nicaraguan invasion across the southern Honduran border near Jamastran. The basic objectives were to promote standardization of tactics and doctrine among military forces of the region, to improve the ability of participating forces in the interdiction of illicit movement of personnel, arms and equipment, and to improve the combat capability of participating forces.

f. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-COLOMBIA/FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-ECUADOR: These two exercises were joint/combined operations in support of PHASES II and III of UNITAS XXV involving CINCLANT, USSOUTHCOM, USAFSO, 193D Inf Bde and various Colombian and Ecuadoran Armed Forces. The exercises were conducted in June and July 1984 (respectively) to meet the objectives of evaluating joint/combined communication procedures in support of the combined amphibious operations and enhancing the level of individual and unit training in joint/combined tactical operations. The phases of the exercises included Tactical/Special Operations, Support of the Amphibious Assault, and Combined Training. Humanitarian assistance was also provided incidental to the exercise.

g. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-PARAGUAY: This exercise, also known as PO-PYJHY 84, was conducted in Asuncion, Paraguay during July 1984. The exercise involved US and Paraguayan forces and was held at the Paraguayan Armed Forces Command and Staff School. The basic objectives of the exercise were to exercise functions of a combined staff, provide an opportunity for mutual understanding between respective countries in identifying contingencies and developing plans to meet them. The exercise proved to be beneficial to all participants involved and provided for an excellent exchange of ideas between forces.

h. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-PERU: FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-Peru was a JCS coordinated, USSOUTHCOM sponsored field training exercise and wargame simulation exercise. This was the first exercise to combine USAF and Peruvian Air Force activities and was conducted in Pisco, Peru with the objectives of exercising and evaluating combined activities with the Peruvian Air Force, evaluating joint communication procedures in support of combined/joint operations in Peru, and expanding military contacts with the Peruvian Armed Forces. The exercise was centered around an increasing counterinsurgency threat scenario. The PEGASUS wargame simulation was also conducted in Lima with the Peruvian Army as part of the exercise. The exercise utilized Peruvian terrain to execute a defensive/offensive operation at the Battalion and Brigade level, emphasize administrative/logistics combined with tactical maneuvering during

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

the execution phase of the exercise. Objectives included the exchange of current information on doctrine and tactics against a common security threat, and to exercise the ability of military counterparts to realize the tactical adjustments required in conducing a combined operation.

i. (U) BLUE BLADE 84: BLUE BLADE 84 was a joint/combined exercise that was conducted during August-September of 1984 and provided an opportunity for the Panama Defense Force and the US Forces to cooperatively plan and execute a series of military maneuvers in defense of the Panama Canal. The exercise was conducted in four phases: deployment of US Engineer assets, the execution of a low intensity conflict wargame simulation, combined field training exercises, and technological demonstrations. Significant humanitarian assistance and civil affairs activities were included in the exercise. The exercise scenario depicted a combined defense of the Panama Canal operating area followed by a combined counterguerrilla operation to destroy insurgent military/political forces and restore GOP control of the region.

j. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 84-URUGUAY: This exercise, also known as ESLABON 84, was conducted in Montevideo, Uruguay during September of 1984. The exercise involved the US Army and US Air Force personnel conducting a map exercise with Uruguayan Army Command and Staff School. The objectives of the exercise were to exercise the function of a combined staff at the Army Division level, provide an opportunity for mutual understanding to facilitate combined security cooperation over the medium and long term, to develop a mutual understanding of the way in which the respective countries identify contigencies and develop plans to meet them, and to develop the capability to plan combined responses to such contingencies.

k. ~~(C)~~ POWDER RIVER 85: The mission of JCS CPX POWDER RIVER 85 was to exercise plans and procedures of the participating services and civil departments/agencies/offices in crisis management, including mobilization and employment in support of conventional war plans in a multi-theater environment. USSOUTHCOM supported the exercise with a 24-hour response cell manned by USSOUTHCOM personnel and reserve component augmentation.

l. (U) FUERZAS UNIDAS 85-BOLIVIA: This exercise, also known as SALUDO 85, was a USCINCSO sponsored exercise conducted in Cochabama, Bolivia in November of 1984. Participants were USSOUTHCOM, 193d Brigade, USAFSO and members of the Bolivian Army's Escuela de Comando y Estado Major. The objectives of the exercise were to use the PEGASUS battle simulation in a CPX with the Bolivian Army, plan and execute a simple defensive and offensive operation, and allow the Bolivian Army to gain appreciation for the necessary tactical adjustment in a combined forces operation.

m. (U) BIGGER FOCUS 84: BIGGER FOCUS 84 was an umbrella term for a JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM sponsored series of deployment training exercises conducted in Honduras. These DTE's included CONUS based combat and combat support elements from the Army, Navy and the Air Force. The exercise consisted of road building, well drilling, medical training, long range patrolling, Special Forces maneuvers and Naval Special Warfare activities. This exercise significantly improved US military combat readiness.

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Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

n. ~~(C)~~ KING'S GUARD 84/KING'S GUARD 84-II: These two exercises were naval interdiction exercises conducted in the Gulf of Fonseca from May-December 1984. The exercise activities included two concurrent bilateral exercises between the US and HO and the US and ES. The exercises were designed to promote interoperability and standardization among regional naval forces, exercise C3 procedures in joint/combined operations, and evaluate combined naval patrol and interdiction doctrine and techniques developed for a low intensity conflict environment.

o. ~~(C)~~ NIGHT TRAIN 84: The mission for NIGHT TRAIN 84 was to simulate implementation of appropriate plans and procedures; to evaluate new capabilities, employment doctrine, and WWMCCS ADP; and to exercise crisis decision procedures and command and control continuity during sequential periods of worldwide crisis, nuclear attack, and post-nuclear attack reconstitution. USSOUTHCOM supported the exercise with a 24-hour response cell manned by USSOUTHCOM personnel and reserve component augmentation.

p. ~~(C)~~ KILO PUNCH: KILO PUNCH was a JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM sponsored exercise conducted in March 84 at Comayagua, Honduras by elements of USSOUTHCOM, XVIII Airborne Corps and the 82d Airborne Division. Activities included an airborne airfield seizure exercise with follow on command and control element for assumption of OPCON of the exercise forces. The exercise demonstrated US commitment to support the regional democratic electoral process and served to validate specific portions of USSOUTHCOM CONPLANs.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF

(U) DISASTER MONITORING. USSOUTHCOM monitored three developments which bore potential disaster relief missions for this command. They were: flooding in Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia. However, none required USSOUTHCOM resources.

(U) STOCK PILE. The USAID-owned, USSOUTHCOM managed stockpile underwent no major changes in type items maintained in inventory during 1984. The annual maintenance cycle was completed in July and a 100% inventory was conducted during October.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

REPRESENTATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(U) VISITORS TO SOUTHCOM DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1984

GENERAL FLAG OFFICERS	180
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS	261
CIVILIANS	181
TOTAL	622

BROKEN DOWN BY CATEGORIES

CODELS	30
STAFDELS	34
CIVILIANS	117
GENERAL OFFICERS (FOREIGN)	12
GENERAL OFFICERS (US)	168
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS (U.S.)	261
TOTAL	622

VISITORS IN 1983 COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1984

	1983	1984
GENERAL OFFICERS	105	180
FIELD GRADE OFFICERS	446	261
* CIVILIANS	131	181
TOTAL	682	622

* CIVILIANS INCUDE THOSE OF GRADES GS-15 AND ABOVE ONLY.

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Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) IMPORTANT VISITORS. A listing of important visitors for calendar year 1983 follows:

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
VADM R.F. Dunn, USN, Assistant Chief of Staff at U.S. Naval Air Atlantic, Norfolk, VA	23-24 April
BG Harry D. Penzler, USA, Chief of Staff, III Corps Ft. Hood TX	9-10 September
Hon Samuel Hart, US Ambassador to Ecuador and party of 1	1-13 November
CODEL HUBBARD: Panama Canal Affairs Committee Rep Carroll Hubbard, (D-KY) Rep Robert Borski (D-PA) Rep Franklin Webb (R-MS) Rep Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) Rep Norman D. Shumway	7-11 December
ADM James S. Gracey, USCG, Comandant, United States Coast Guard	13-14 December
VADM Huntington Hardisty, USN, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Director, J-3	5-7 August
LTG J.H. Miller, USMC, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic, Commanding General, Accom by party of 3.	1-2 August
VADM Arthur Moreau, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	
CODEL BYRON Rep Beverly Byron (R-NJ), Accompanied by a party of 4.	5-7 September
GEN Wallace H. Nutting, USA, Commander in Chief, U.S. Readiness Command, and party of 3	3-8 August
MG Edward C. O'Connor, USA, Commanding General, U.S. Army Security Assistance Center.	17-30 June
MG Michael J. Dugan, USAF, HQ TAC, Inspector General	20-27 January
HON Garibaldo Mino-Tapia, Ambassador to Panama from Ecuador, and party of 5	12-15 December
HON Thomas Bergold, U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, Accom by a party of 3, including Mrs. Bergold	8-9 January

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
GEN Robert W. Sennewald, USA, U.S. Army Forces Command, Ft Mcpherson GA	10-12 July
CODEL DANIELS Rep Dan Daniels (D-VA) Armed Services Committee	14-15 April
CODEL DECONCINI Senator Dennis Deconcini (D-AZ) Senate Appropriations Committee	6-17 February
CODEL JOHNSTON Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) Senate Appropriations Committee Senator Lawton M. Chiles (D-FL) Senate Appropriations Committee	18-19 April
CODEL NICHOLS Rep Bill Nichols (D-AL) Armed Services Committee	6-7 July
Mr. Clifford G. Olson, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars	9-12 July
Mr David Passage, Deputy Chief of Mission to U.S. Embassy El Salvador	5-8 August
Mr. Jordan E. Rizer, Director, American Armed Forces Information Service	10-15 July
Mr. Harold Stugart, The Auditor General	23-27 January
The Honorable James R. Ambrose, Under Secretary of the Army	4-6 May
The Honorable Robert Graham, Governor of the State of Florida	23-24 April
The Honorable Samuel Hart, American Ambassador Ecuador	29-30 March
The Honorable David C. Jordan, American Ambassador to Peru	20-21 September
The Honorable Clint A. Lauderdale, American Ambassador to Guyana	15-18 October
The Honorable John W. Shannon, Under Secretary of the Army	5-7 April
The Honorable John D. Negroponte, the American Ambassador to Honduras	1-3 May

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
The Honorable Thomas R. Pickering, American Ambassador to El Salvador	1-3 May
The Honorable Alberto M. Piedra, American Ambassador to Guatemala	13-14 September
The Honorable Robert M. Sayer - Ambassador from the Office of Combatting Terrorism, State Department	23-25 August
The Honorable Harry W. Schlaudeman, Ambassador at Large to Latin America	21-22 June
The Honorable William H. Taft IV, Deputy Secretary of Defense	7-8 March
The Honorable Lewis A. Tambs, American Ambassador to Colombia	9-10 July
Mrs. Harriet Timmons, National President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars	15-19 July
The Honorable Curtin Winsor, Jr., American Ambassador to Costa Rica	19 July
[redacted] (b)(6) Director, United States Information Agency	10-11 January
MAJOR GENERAL James Dennis, Great Britain, The Director of Military Assistance Overseas	28-30 August
LTC Julian Starmer-Smith, Commandant, Belize Defense Forces	25-28 June
The Honorable William R. Gianelli, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) Panama Canal Commission Chairman of the Board	5-8 March
MAJOR GENERAL H. J. Coates, Australian Defense Attache to the United States.	8-11 October
MAJOR GENERAL Rafael O Forero, Commanding General of of the Colombian Army	21-22 September
GEN Garibaldo (Mino) Tapia, Commanding General of Ecuador	21-22 September
BRIGADIER GENERAL Orlando C. Parra, Director of Personnel for the Venezuelan Army	14-18 June

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

VISITORS	PERIOD OF VISIT
MAJOR GENERAL Edward L. Trobaugh, USA, Commanding General of the 82nd Airborne Division	4-6 February
REAR ADMIRAL Peter B.Hunter, Chief of Staff, U.S. Readiness Command, MacDill AFB, FL	13-14 November
CODEL ALEXANDER Rep William V. Alexander (D-AK) Appropriations Cmte Rep Ralph Regula (R-OR) Rep Wyche Fowler (D-GA) Rep Les Aspin (D-WI)	24-30 April
GEN Jerome O'Malley, Commander, Tactical Air Command	13-14 December
GEN Ruiz Figueroa, Chief of Staff of the Peruvian Army	1-7 December

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Approved Manpower Program, Headquarters, US Southern Command as of 1 January 1984: (FQ 1/84) (See Note)

(U) Joint Manpower Program (JMP), Part II - Active Force:

STAFF FUNCTION	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	8	2	5	15
Special Asst for Public Affiars	3	1	3	7
Staff Judge Advocate	3	1	1	5
DCS/Treaty Affairs	4	1	3	8
Command Surgeon	1	0	0	1
J1/J4	14	10	8	32
J2	42	36	8	86
J3	31	15	4	50
J5	20	3	4	27
J6	10	17	2	29
TOTAL	136	86	38	260

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	67	53	38	158
Navy	17	12	0	29
Air Force	43	20	0	63
Marine Corps	9	1	0	10
TOTAL	136	86	38	260

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	51	65	0	116
Navy	51	80	0	131
Air Force	35	20	0	55
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	137	165	0	302

(U) Significant manpower actions within HQ USSOUTHCOM during calendar year 1984:

NOTE: The approved manpower figures shown in this section do not include the following:

	OFF	ENL	CIV	TOTAL
Special Assistant for Command Support	1	5	6	12

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) 23 Jul 84 - JCS message 231729Z Jul 84, Subject: Out-of Cycle changes to the FY 84 JMP for HQ USSOUTHCOM, approved 8 manpower spaces for HQ USSOUTHCOM in FY 84. Spaces were allocated as follows:

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	70	54	38	162
Navy	17	13	0	30
Air Force	44	22	0	66
Marine Corps	9	1	0	10
TOTAL	140	90	38	268

(U) This Out-of-Change FY84 allocation, representing an increase 8 additional spaces were distributed as follows:

STAFF FUNCTION/SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
SCJ3 Operations				
Army	3	1	0	4
Navy	0	1	0	1
Air Force	1	2	0	3
Total	4	4	0	8

(U) 1 Oct 84 - JCS Message 231729Z Jul 84, Subject: Out-of-Cycle changes to the FY 84 JMP for HQ USSOUTHCOM also approved one (1) additional manpower space effective this date to J-3 Operations (1 Navy Officer). As of 1 Oct 1984, spaces were allocated as follows:

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	70	54	38	162
Navy	18	13	0	31
Air Force	44	22	0	66
Marine Corps	9	1	0	10
TOTAL	141	90	38	269

(U) 10 Dec 84 - JCS Message 010117Z Dec 84, Subject: FY85 JMP for HQ USSOUTHCOM approved 329 manpower spaces for HQ USSOUTHCOM in FY85. Spaces were allocated as follows:

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	83	70	43	196
Navy	28	14	0	42
Air Force	51	26	0	77
Marine Corps	13	1	0	14
TOTAL	175	111	43	329

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) This FY85 allocation represented an increase of 62 spaces over FY84. The additional spaces were distributed as follows:

STAFF FUNCTION	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	0	1	0	+1
Program, Analysis and Eval	1	0	0	+1
Staff Judge Advocate	1	0	0	+1
Command Surgeon	5	2	1	+8
Command Engineer	3	1	0	+4
J1	2	1	1	+4
J2	5	4	1	+10
J3	6	3	1	+10
J4	4	1	1	+6
J5	4	3	0	+7
J6	5	5	0	+10
TOTAL	36	21	5	+62

(U) At the conclusion of CY 1984, the approved manpower program reflected the following spaces:

STAFF FUNCTION	OFF	EM	CIV	TOTAL
Command/Chief of Staff	11	3	8	22
Program, Analysis and Eval	2	0	0	2
Command Surgeon	6	2	1	9
Command Engineer	4	1	0	5
DCS/Treaty Affairs	8	2	5	15
Staff Judge Advocate	4	1	2	7
Public Affairs	3	1	3	7
J1	5	11	3	19
J2	47	40	8	95
J3	36	20	3	59
J4	12	2	3	17
J5	23	6	5	34
J6	14	22	2	38
TOTAL	175	111	43	329

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	83	70	43	196
Navy	28	14	0	42
Air Force	51	26	0	77
Marine Corps	13	1	0	14
TOTAL	175	111	43	329

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) JMP Part III, Joint Mobilization Augmentation Totals:

SERVICE	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	CIVILIAN	TOTAL
Army	51	65	0	116
Navy	51	80	0	131
Air Force	35	20	0	55
Marine Corps	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	137	165	0	302

(U) Manpower Program, Security Assistance Organizations, CY84: At the beginning of CY84 (FQ1/84); the following manpower authorizations were allocated to the Latin American (LATAM) Security Assistance Organizations.

COUNTRY	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
USMILGP-Argentina	4	0	4	1	6	11
USMLO-Belize	1	1	2	0	0	2
USMILGP- Bolivia	3	1	4	1	2	7
USMLO-Brazil	5	1	6	3	6	15
USMILGP-Colombia	6	0	6	1	8	15
USODC-Costa Rica	2	1	3	0	3	6
USMLO-Ecuador	3	3	6	1	4	11
USMILGP-El Salvador	9	4	13	2	9	24
USMILGP-Guatemala	3	0	3	0	3	6
USMILGP-Honduras	5	1	6	2	5	13
USDAO-Mexico	2	1	3	0	1	4
USMLO-Nicaragua (Inactive Jun 83)	0	0	0	0	0	0
USMILGP-Panama	5	1	6	2	3	11
USODC-Paraguay	3	0	3	0	4	7
USMAAG-Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
USODC-Uruguay	3	0	3	1	3	7
USMILGP-Venezuela	8	1	9	2	6	17
TOTAL	65	17	82	16	68	166

(U) JCS Messages (date time group in parenthesis), Subject: Security Assistance Organizations, approved the FY84 manning authorization in the following LATAM Security Assistance Organizations:

COUNTRY	DTG	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Argentina	(062228Z JUN 83)	4	0	4	1	6	11
Belize	(062228Z JUN 83)	1	1	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	(291700Z JUN 83)	3	1	4	1	2	7
Brazil	(281543Z DEC 82)	5	1	6	3	6	15

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COUNTRY	DTG	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Colombia	(062003Z JUN 83)	6	0	6	1	8	15
Costa Rica	(122110Z AUG 83)	2	1	3	0	3	6
Ecuador	(062228Z JUN 83)	3	3	6	1	4	11
El Salvador	(262238Z SEP 84)	9	4	13	2	9	24
Guatemala	(132318Z JUN 84)	3	0	3	0	3	6
Mexico	(062228Z JUN 83)	2	1	3	0	1	4
Paraguay	(062228Z JUN 83)	3	0	3	0	4	7
Uruguay	(062228Z JUN 83)	3	0	3	1	3	7
Venezuela	(062228Z JUN 83)	8	1	9	2	6	17
TOTAL		52	13	65	12	55	132

(U) As of 31 Dec 84 JCS had not approved the FY84 Manpower proposals for the following LATAM SAOs. Their manning levels are as indicated below:

COUNTRY	OFF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	LOCAL CIV	TOTAL
Honduras	5	1	6	2	5	13
Panama	5	1	6	2	3	11
Peru	3	2	5	0	5	10
TOTAL	13	4	17	4	13	34

(U) Listed below are the authorized strengths of component commands and tenant activities as of 31 December:

	COMPONENT COMMANDS		TENANT ACTIVITIES		
	OFF	EM	OFF	EM	TOTAL
US Army	535	4838	284	993	6650
US Navy/US Marine Corps	39	245	17	204	505
US Air Force	161	1220	115	551	2047
TOTAL	735	6303	416	1748	9202

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MATTERS

(U) JOINT COMMITTEE, SUB COMMITTEE - CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT. The Civilian Employment Subcomittee continued to be active during the year. In November, Licenciado Carlos Gonzales was designated the new Panamanian Co-Chairman of the Sub-Committee. This is the fourth Panamanian designated to serve in this position in a two year period. The rapid turnover of the Panamanian co-chairman makes it difficult to accomplish anything of substance and requires that a great deal of training and orientation be provided by U.S. counterpart. Major items of discussion were:

a. (U) Panamanian proportionality in the DoD workforce.

b. (U) Designation of "sensitive" positions.

c. (U) Furnishing GOP with statistical employment data on a regular recurring basis.

d. (U) Adverse actions taken by the components against individual employees.

(U) COMPOSITION OF THE USSOUTHCOM CIVILIAN WORKFORCE. During the year, U.S. Forces in Panama employed approximately 8,000 permanent civilian employees in both appropriated fund and NAF activities. Additionally, the US forces employed approximately 600 temporaries for a total workforce of 8,600. Panamanian nationals occupied 6,000 of these positions. Approximately 70 percent of the workforce is Panamanian. These employees make a significant contribution to the local Panamanian economy. The Panama Canal Treaty and Status of Forces Agreement obligates the U.S. Forces to provide preference in employment of Panamanian applicants possessing the requisite skills and qualifications and that we endeavor to ensure that the number of Panamanian nationals employed by the U.S. Forces conforms with the proportion established under Panamaian law (i.e., 90%). The 90 percent proportionality goal is, in fact, unrealistic for the U.S. Forces and probably will never be achieved for two basic reasons. First, nearly 450 DODDS educators must be U.S. citizen by law and secondly, our mission dictates that a large number of positions (approximatley 500) require occupancy by U.S. citizen because of legitimate needs to have access to classified information. Publicly, Panamanian officials have challenged the number of "sensitive" positions requiring U.S. citizen incumbency but privately, they have acknowledged the U.S. Forces have complete authority under the SOFA to determine the type of personnel required in this regard. Components monitor these positions through periodic surveys and by reviewing the need to continue the sensitive classification each time it is vacated.

(U) QUARTERS ALLOWANCE (QA) FOR DOD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES. In October 1984, Congress enacted PL 98-600 authorizing the payment of a QA to certain U.S. citizen civilian employees who would be required to reside on the local Panamanian economy. The President must sign an Executive Order authorizing DOD to pay this allowance. It is expected that the Executive Order will be signed in early

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

1985. When payable, the quarters allowance will be available to eligible employees who are required to reside on the local economy. The allowance payable will be the employees' annual expenses for rent and utilities reduced by the amount of rent and utilities the employee would be oligated to pay if he/she occupied government quarters, not to exceed the maximum amount authorized for this area by Department of State Standardized Regulations. The reduction is provided in the legislation in order to equalize the amount of housing costs which is paid by those employees living on the local economy and those who live in government quarters. Presently, the allowance is considered as taxable income. However, legislation will be introduced which will make it tax-free as it is in other foreign areas.

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Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

PART II

STAFF ACTIONS

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

INTELLIGENCE

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ INTRODUCTION: Sec 3.3(b)(1)

Sec 3.3(b)(1)

(U) REAL WORLD INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

a. ~~(S)~~ Sec 3.3(b)(1)

Sec 3.3(b)(1)

b. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 3.3(b)(1)

Sec 3.3(b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

Sec 13b(1)

c. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 13b(1)

Sec 13b(1)

e. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 13b(1)

Sec 13b(1)

d. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Sec 13b(1)

Sec 13b(1)

(U) GENERAL

a. (U) Sec 13b(1)

Sec 13b(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

[redacted]

b. ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

c. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

d. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

OPERATIONS

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

1. (U) CURRENT OPERATIONS.

a. (U) HONDURAS.

(1) ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

(2) (U) Palmerola runway was nearing completion in preparation for a 14 Feb 1985 opening ceremony.

(3) ~~(C)~~ Short duration deployments for training were conducted in Honduras during 1984. Units were given minimum notice to deploy and conduct unit/combined training in the field.

(4) ~~(S)~~ Questar telescope was deployed to Tigre Island in November 1984. Problems with manning and logistics were solved by manning from the 193DINFBDE and by supporting the operation from Palmerola AB, HO (JTF-B).

(5) ~~(S)~~ Remoting of SIGINT collection permitted the reduction of U.S. forces in Honduras thus continuing efforts to incorporate new technologies which are equipment intensive and not personnel intensive.

b. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

c. (U) Joint Operations Center (JOC) Emergency Action Center (EAC). Due to the nature of the JOC/EA Center, significant events occur on a regular

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

basis. A sampling of those of most importance are included in the following paragraph.

(1) (U) The EA team operated as the primary point of contact for USCINCSO concerning the following: OH-58 crash in HO in Jan, a local demonstration in which US Embassy assets were destroyed, and a UH-60 Helo crash in HO in which four personnel died and six were injured. Additionally, the EA center provided primary guidance to the Rescue Center at Howard AFB during a search and rescue effort in May in which several SC personnel were lost at sea and later found. In Sep, the EA team provided critical coordination in a MEDEVAC effort in which the Vice President of El Salvador was rushed to Wilford Hall, San Antonio, Texas, with Kidney failure.

(2) (U) An obvious problem in common with these incidents is the lack of a viable communications system that will accommodate USCINCSO's growing role in Central America.

d. (U) U.S. Force Presence in Central America.

(1) ~~(S)~~ Sec 1.5(b)(1)

Sec 1.5(b)(1)

(2) ~~(S)~~ Sec 1.5(b)(1)

Sec 1.5(b)(1)

SC 036

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) JOINT RECONNAISSANCE CENTER (JRC)

1. (S) The Joint Reconnaissance Center continued to expand its operational scope in 1984; in addition to the national, theater and tactical assets previously deployed in support of USSOUTHCOM intelligence requirements, the full assets of an Army Aerial Exploitation Battalion and a Remotely Piloted Vehicle highlighted operations during the year. A 1984 monthly high of 197 reconnaissance sorties was recorded during April. An explanation of reconnaissance nicknames and terms is at paragraphs 1f and 1g.

a. (S) Manning remained a keen issue in JRC operations throughout the year. Although authorized eleven personnel, only four positions were filled with permanent party individuals. The 24-hour reconnaissance watch was manned primarily by short and long term Temporary Duty (TDY) personnel. TDY augmentation was received from USCENTCOM, USCINCLANT, USAF Strategic Air Command, USCINCPAC, U.S. Army Forces Command, Training & Doctrine Command, and 193rd Infantry Brigade (Pan).

b. (S) During February, in preparation for the El Salvador National elections, the 224TH Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) was deployed to Palmerola Airbase, Honduras under the nickname of QUALITY DRAGON. Capabilities included COMINT/DF, PHOTO/SLAR/IR, and ELINT/DF. Originally the deployment was planned for 90 days; a postponement in the elections and a subsequent run-off election required the initial deployment to run 13 February - 2 June. The unit was returned to CONUS to reduce the deployment size of QUALITY DRAGON and test a Remote Relay Facility (RRF). While in CONUS the unit successfully tested the RRF for their GUARDRAIL V (GRV) system and the unit returned to Honduras and commenced operations 5 August with GRV and PHOTO/SLAR OV-1D MOHAWKS. Subsequently, QUICKLOOK II (QLII) also successfully tested an RRF and redeployed for operations 1 - 14 December. QLII deployments were approved for two week periods within a six week cycle. A request for an indefinite extension of QUALITY DRAGON operations was pending at years end.

c. (S) Based on an unsolicited contractor proposal by Developmental Sciences Inc in May, USSOUTHCOM lobbied for and successfully acquired the SKYEYE R4E40 Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) for an Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E). The unclassified nickname for this project was GRAY WOLF. The system completed initial testing in CONUS in October and flew its first OCONUS mission from San Lorenzo Airfield, Honduras 24 November. The system completed 13 missions during 1984. It achieved a 45NM range and a maximum mission endurance of 9.1 hours. On 27 December the system was integrated into PARPRO with an authorized closest approach to Nicaragua of 3 nautical miles (NM).

d. (S) Both KINGS BOOK and BLADE RANGER operations were greatly enhanced by several events that occurred in 1984. First, approval of Costa Rica reconnaissance overflights increased useable station time and mission scope. Secondly, contingency tracks were proposed for anti-drug/insurgent operations in Colombia; the tracks were stalled pending U.S. Embassy, Bogata concurrence. The addition of the Rivet Raven package to KINGS BOOK on-board equipment

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

significantly increased its mission capability. A question of funding channels and priorities resulted in the grounding of KINGS BOOK from mid November to mid December. The problem was resolved by JCS and Air Staff action and the system resumed operations with full funding through FY 85. On a grim note, a specially equipped mission platform operating in El Salvador under the nickname of MERLIN crashed killing the entire crew on 18 October. The system had operated throughout the year in conjunction with other reconnaissance platforms. It used an array of night capable sensors to detect insurgent activity; no replacement had been identified at year's end. Following the grounding of all SAC U-2 aircraft in October, a Navy EP-3 was deployed to Panama 21 October - 22 December; the program was nicknamed SPLINTER FOOT. This system was a USCINCLANT asset that was deployed in cooperation with USSOUTHCOM to meet the needs of both commands. It operated from Howard AFB, PN and NAS Key West, FL on an alternating basis throughout the deployment. The program was instrumental in providing a stopgap for the temporary loss of KINGS BOOK.

e. ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

f. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ At year end, the following additional projects were ongoing:

(1) CEDAR DECK (CRAZYHORSE) Deployment (Mar 85)

(2) Acquisition of a USSOUTHCOM Aerial Intelligence Battalion.

(3) SENIOR GALE Deployment (RG8A) (Oct 85)

(4) BLUE FLAME PARPRO operations (Jan 85)

(5) Approval of a USSOUTHCOM Advisory Warning Support System

(6) PACER COIN Upgrade (Dec 86)

(7) The following are UNCLASSIFIED nicknames assigned to operations and associated aircraft.

PARPRO - Peacetime Aerial Reconnaissance Program

KINGS BOOK - C130 COMINT/DF Aircraft operating from Panama

BLADE RANGER - C130 PHOTO Aircraft operating from Panama

BURNING WIND - RC135 SIGINT Aircraft operating from CONUS

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

OLYMPIC VICTOR - U2 PHOTO Aircraft operating from CONUS

GIANT CLIPPER - SR-71 PHOTO Aircraft operating from CONUS

QUALITY DRAGON - Overall operation Nickname of 224th MI Bn deployment to Honduras. Encompasses operations of BHAKTA PRINCE, BLUE QUEEN, and BITTER MAIZE.

BHAKTA PRINCE - RU-21 "GUARDRAIL V" COMINT/DF Aircraft operating from Honduras.

BLUE QUEEN - RV-ID "QUICKLOOK II" ELINT Aircraft operating from Honduras.

BITTER MAIZE - OV-ID "Mohawk" PHOTO/SLAR Aircraft operating from Honduras.

JITTERY PROP - US Naval vessel performing surveillance operations along the coasts of El Salvador and Nicaragua and in the Gulf of Fonseca

BLUE FLAME - AC130 using Low Light TV and infrared camera operating from Panama.

GRAY WOLF - U.S. Army OT&E program to test the SKYEYE Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV) operating from San Lorenzo, HO.

CEDAR DECK - RC-12G "CRAZY HORSE" COMINT/DF aircraft to be operated from Palmerola AB, Honduras.

2. ~~(S)~~ Weather Liaison Cell. 1984 saw continued growth in the Weather Liaison Cell. Because of increased aerial reconnaissance activity and weather sensitivities of key platforms, a 24 hour weather support capability was identified. To help support these requirements two additional officers were added to the weather liaison cell late in 1984. The Weather Cell now provides operational weather support to the BLADE RANGER, BLUE FLAME/FUTILE FIFE and KINGS BOOK missions. Forecasts are also provided for the GRAY WOLF missions, and the Military Group in San Salvador. Weather information is coordinated with Palmerola AB, HO to support the QUALITY DRAGON missions. In late August we began receiving Geostationary Orbiting Earth Satellite (GOES) data. The Weather Cell now has the capability to receive satellite imagery every half hour. The Central American sector, available during daylight hours, has a resolution of ½ NM. These weather satellite photos enhanced the Weather Cell's real time missions support capability.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

LOGISTICS

(U) LOGISTICAL PLANNING FOR COMBINED JOINT TRAINING EXERCISES.

During this report period, the logistics Plans Division expanded its exercise planning capability and participation in the JCS exercise program. This accomplishment is particularily important in order that SOUTHCOM actively pursue and test its logistical functions in current OPLANS throughout Central America. Major exercises planned and/or conducted during CY 84 were: KINDLE LIBERTY, AHUAS TARA III, BLUE BLADE, and POWDER RIVER.

~~(C)~~ LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR U.S. PRESENCE IN HONDURAS.

Upon the conclusion of GRANADERO I in June 1984, the Logistics Division planned and coordinated for logistical support for the ongoing presence of U.S. Forces in Honduras during the period of July 1984 through February 1985. The logistical support package was a stringently structured force, which was tailored from various Combat Service Support (CSS) units of component services and other CONUS activities/agencies. In order to keep troop strength at a bare minimum, the use of contracting for support services was used to its fullest. The contract services used to support the Joint Task Force include supply, transportation, field services, food service, maintenance, construction, and related logistics requirements within a bare-base operational environment in Honduras.

PLANS, POLICY AND POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) INTRODUCTION

(U) In 1984, the Plans, Policy and Political-Military Affairs Directorate, J-5, continued its key role in monitoring and responding to the politico-military situation in the United States Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM) area of responsibility, developing the necessary contingency plans for the region, and providing input to command policy and strategy development.

(U) There was a complete change in the leadership of the Directorate during the year, as [redacted] (b)(6) assumed the position of Director of J-5 in June, and [redacted] (b)(6) assumed the position of Deputy Director in September. Some other positions remained unfilled, however, and the Directorate operated below authorized personnel strength for the entire year. Total authorized manpower for the Directorate changed from 27 for fiscal year (FY) 84 to 34 for FY85; of 13 personnel spaces requested for FY85, 8 were approved, although all spaces were validated by a JCS Manpower Survey Team.

(U) In January, the Directorate moved into new offices in Andrews Hall (Building 83), Quarry Heights, Republic of Panama. J-5 shares the building with the USSOUTHCOM Staff Judge Advocate.

(U) The specific activities of the J-5 Directorate are addressed in detailed summaries from the Office of the Special Assistant for Civil Affairs, the Policy and Strategy Division, the Security Development Division, the Plans and Force Development Division, and the Political-Military Affairs Division.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) CIVIL AFFAIRS

(U) The 361st Civil Affairs (CA) Brigade (Reserve) continued to support the J-5 Directorate, USSOUTHCOM under the CAPSTONE alignment program to coordinate civic action (CA) and humanitarian assistance (HA) activities. Twenty-nine officers and twenty-nine enlisted personnel serving seventeen day tours of duty staffed the permanent Office of the Special Assistant for Civil Affairs. Tours of duty were scheduled so that continuous coverage was provided except for a small break at Christmas.

(U) While supporting the J-5 Directorate, officers and enlisted personnel were involved in a number of civic action and humanitarian assistance activities throughout the year. Activities included the coordination of arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance material through Project Handclasp for distribution during AHUAS TARA II and a number of civic action projects in Panama. Unit members also participated in Medical Readiness Training Exercises (MEDRETEs) in Panama, Honduras, and Belize. Educational assistance was provided to the USSOUTHCOM Surgeon (SG) and the US Army Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC). Civil Affairs related activities were also coordinated with the US Military Group (USMILGP), Panama, 193d Infantry Brigade, and the USSOUTHCOM Engineer (SCEN). Briefings were prepared and presented to USSOUTHCOM J-5 visitors regarding CA/HA activities in Latin America (LATAM). The CA Desk Officer also served as a member of the Civil Affairs Operational Planning Group (OPG) when this committee was formed in July of 1984 to manage the flow of data concerning civil affairs activities.

(U) The Department of Defense (DoD) report on Humanitarian Assistance was coordinated for staffing by the CA Desk Officer and input on this important document was provided to the DoD Task Force. As a result, [redacted] (b)(6) was appointed to fill the newly created position of DoD Director for Humanitarian Assistance. It is anticipated that the establishment of this office will greatly assist the coordination of CA/HA activities in LATAM during 1985.

(U) Members of the 361st provided J-5 augmentation for Exercises AHUAS TARA II and post-AHUAS TARA II, coordinating extensive CA/HA activities in Honduras. Some of the CA/HA activities included medical care to over 66,000 civilians; relocation of 900 refugees from dangerous border areas; delivery of over 101 measurement tons of donated medical, clothing, and food supplies; airlift of 803,000 pounds of school building materials for construction to remote areas; aerial photo support of fish hatchery to assist Honduran authorities in scientific management of resources; transportation of over 3,300,000 pounds of food, as part of refugee support programs by World Relief; and coordination of the distribution of food, clothing, and toys from Project Handclasp. All of the above resources were donated by civilians relief agencies.

(U) Augmentation was also provided to the J-5 by the 361st during Exercise Granadero I in Honduras. A number of CA/HA projects were coordinated which included medical services, engineering projects and distribution of food, clothing, and toys donated from civilian sources.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Members of the 361st also provided J-5 augmentation during Exercise Blue Blade in Panama. CA/HA activities were conducted and included engineering projects to improve roads and bridges. Several MEDRETEs were also conducted, as well as distribution of food and clothing through Project Handclasp.

(U) POLICY AND STRATEGY

(U) During 1984, the Policy and Strategy Division continued to deal with several key issues of concern to USCINCSO. Among the most significant were the Contadora negotiations; development of the concept for the US Military Scholarship Program for the Americas; development (with US Readiness Command (USREDCOM)) of Joint Doctrine for Low Intensity Conflict; and development of proposed definitions of Low, Mid and High Intensity Conflict for inclusion in the next change to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Pub 1.

~~(C)~~ As the Contadora process progressed, the Division provided USCINCSO with position papers on the various issues affecting US military presence in the region. Of significant concern were negotiations regarding decreased levels of military trainers, as well as the potential for severe restrictions being placed on future military exercises in the region.

(U) One of the high points for the development of future military-to-military relationships and the future exposure of members of the Latin American military to US standards of human rights and the US democratic system is the proposed DoD Military Scholarship Program for the Americas. The Division has participated in the development of this program since its inception and has acted as the USSOUTHCOM point of contact for all program matters since the Secretary of Defense approved the program in July. As currently conceived, the program will provide 50 scholarships to US colleges and universities for junior officers from Latin American and the Caribbean. The United States Air Force, as the DoD executive agent, is currently coordinating proposed legislation to fund the scholarships. That legislation will be introduced in Congress during the 1985 session.

(U) The USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility (AOR) has become the testing ground for the development of doctrine for Low Intensity Conflict, and the Policy and Strategy Division has interfaced with USREDCOM and JCS in furthering that developmental process.

(U) During the year, the Division made several major revisions to the four command briefings (English classified, unclassified, and Spanish classified and unclassified). The revisions included a rewrite of the text and the development of new slides to accompany the text, translation of selected portions of the basic briefing into Spanish, and development of slides to support the Spanish version of the text. Additionally, the briefings' text and graphics were continually updated in keeping with the dynamic situation in this AOR. The vital interests of Democracy, Economy, Control of Illicit Narcotics Traffic, Control of Migration, and Security are introduced in the briefing and then each is

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

addressed separately to show its impact in the region and on the United States. The briefing then gives a resume of Soviet/Cuban influence, a discussion of the military build-up in Nicaragua, and a comparison of Nicaraguan military strength with that of the rest of the Central American nations. Following the synopsis of the threat, the briefing then gives a "snapshot" of each of our allies in the Andean Ridge Region and in Central America. Then there is a review of the President's statement on Central America, US Policy objectives for the region and our military objectives. The briefing concludes with a discussion of Low Intensity Conflict, as it is being carried out in this AOR, and US initiatives to develop a security shield and to develop a credible level of self-sufficiency.

(U) CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF POLICY & STRATEGY ACTIONS (JAN-DEC 84)

3 Jan	Developed USSOUTHCOM input for Policy and Strategy sections of the Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA), FY 87 - 94.
4 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Senator Robert Kasten, (R-Wisc), Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
10 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG C. E. McKnight, Commander, U.S. Army Communications Command
10 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG John R. Conaway, Director, Air National Guard (ANG)
11 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to STAFDEL Pat Griffin, Secretary for the Minority, U.S. Senate.
13 Jan	Developed concept for Helicopter Pilot Training in Latin America.
16 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Koehler, Test & Evaluation Command
17 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Representative Norman D. Shumway, (R-CA), Member, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee
18 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr, (R-TN), Senate Majority Leader; and Senator Charles Mathias, Jr., (R-MD), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee on International Economic Policy
19 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Richardson, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)
24 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted], General Counsel and [redacted] Auditor General, Department of the Army (DA)

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

27 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG James Q. Simmons, III, USA, Special Assistant to Chief, ANG; MG Girard Seitter, III, Director, Health Care Operations; and MG James Harrell, Deputy Surgeon for Mobilization and Reserve Affairs
30 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA)
31 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG William B. Webb, USAF, Deputy Director, Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)
31 Jan	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Richard H. Thompson, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, DA
6 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Admiral James S. Gracey, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard
9 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Thomas B. Bruton, USAF, The Judge Advocate General, HQ USAF; MG Hugh Overholt, USA, Assistant Judge Advocate General, DA
21 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Samuel N. Wakefield, USA, Director, Logistics, USREDCOM, MacDill AFB, Florida
27 Feb	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to GEN Creech, USAF, Cdr, TAC Langley
5 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] (b)(6) Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations & Housing); MG Ames S. Albro, Jr., Director, Engineering & Construction, HQ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
10 Mar	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG (Ret.) Julius W. Becton, Jr., USA, Director, Foreign Disaster Assistance, U.S.Agency for International Development, Department of State
12 Mar	Provided strategic perspective for JCS-J4 Study of USSOUTHCOM Facilities Requirements.
21 Mar	Developed J-5 input to CINC'S Semi-Annual Situation Report (Sitrep).
23 Mar	Coordinated J-5 input to 1983 HQ USSOUTHCOM Command History.
27 Mar	Developed USSOUTHCOM briefing "Central American Update" for US/Chilean Security Consultation Talks.
10 Apr	Developed USCINCSO comments on Policy and Strategy Sections of JSPD FY 87 - 94.
12 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Richard S. Beyea, Jr., USAF, Commander, Office of Special Investigations, Bolling AFB

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

26 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to State Adjutant Generals: MG William A. Hornsby, TAG, AL; MG Billy G. Wellman, TAG, KE; MG Paul R. Day, TAG, ME; MG Charles M. Kiefner, TAG, MS; MG Robert M. Morgan, TAG, OK; BG Leah Stallings, Deputy State Area Commander, GA; and [redacted] National Guard Bureau (NGB)
30 Apr	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Ambassador Otto Reich, Coordinator for Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean, Department of State
7 May	MG Herbert R. Temple, Jr., Director, Army National Guard, NGB
15 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted], Bde Commander, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)
18 May	Provided analysis of impact of regional border issues on US interests for briefing to the Chairman of the JCS.
21 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Defense Committee Conferees to Western Hemispheric Conference on Economic and Social Order
22 May	Hosted pre-conference in Panama and staff assistance in Costa Rica for the Defense Committee on Economic and Social Order -- Admiral Train (USN, Ret.), General Seignious (USA, Ret.), General Valencia Tovar (Colombian Army, Ret.), and General Mira Mattos (Brazilian Army, Ret.)
25 May	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Honorable Robert Lamb, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration
4 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Mr. H.F. Hutchinson, National Intelligence Officer-at-Large, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
7 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG Charles E. Teeter, USA, Director, *Officer Personnel Directorate, Military Personnel Center*
11 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG James J. Lindsay, Cdr, XVIII Airborne Corps, Ft. Bragg, N.C.
11 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Director, Plans & *Requirements, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense*
18 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Charge d'Affairs, Guatemala
19 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Edward C. O'Connor, Cdr, USA Security Assistance Center; BG Joseph D. Schott, Director, Joint Data Systems Support Center, Defense Communications Agency (DCA)
21 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG William R. Berkman, USA, C, Army Reserve, DA; MG Bobby E. Walls, Cdr, OK,ANG; MG Robert M. Morgan, TAG, OK.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

21 Jun	Participated in US/Panamanian negotiations on the future of the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA) in Panama.
25- 27 Jun	Developed/coordinated agenda items for Semi-annual USCINCLANT/USCINCSO Conference.
26 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] British Army, Commandant, Belize Defense Force
27 Jun	Developed Terms of Reference for USCINCLANT/USCINCSO Joint Study of Caribbean Basin Strategic Requirements.
28 Jun	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Latin American Branch
10 Jul	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Winston Powers, USAF, Director, DCA
12 Jul	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Security Advisor to Senate Republican Committee
20 Jul	Provided USCINCSO concerns with "Revised Contadora Acta" to JCS.
31 Jul	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Brown, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics, DA
6 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM), El Salvador
17 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Joseph K. Bratton, USA, Chief of Engineers, DA; MG (P) Elvin R. Heiberg, III, USA, Chief of Engineers (Designate)
21 Aug	Completed coordination and development of USCINCSO input to FY 86 Military Posture Statement.
28 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Wesley H. Rice, USMC, Director, Joint Special Operations Agency (JSOA/JCS)
29 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Alastair W. Dennis, British Army, Director, Military Assistance Overseas
30 Aug	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Senior Inspector, Security Operations, Worldwide, Department of State/Inspector General (IG)
1 Sep	Completed development and coordination of USCINCSO input to 1987 - 1991 Defense Guidance (DG).
7 Sep	Completed USCINCSO input to Chairman, JCS, for regional issues to be discussed at US/French Security Consultation Talks.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

10 Sep	Completed development of script and slides for USSOUTHCOM command briefing in Spanish.
12 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Honorable Roberto Piedra, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala
12 Sep	Completed USCINCSO input to DoD Public Diplomacy project on Soviet Military Power Projection.
13 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Deputy Assistant, SecDef (Policy Analysis, OASD/ISA); Dr. Roger K. Engel, Director, Tactical Intelligence Systems, OSD
18 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to MG Leroy Suddath, Jr., USA, CG, 1st Special Operations Command, Ft. Bragg, NC
21 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Honorable David C. Jordan, U.S. Ambassador to Peru
25 Sep	Completed development of USCINCSO input to JCS position on Freedom of Navigation.
26 Sep	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to BG James Crouch, USAF, Director of Command & Control, Communications & Computer Systems (C-5), USREDCOM; BG Wakefield, USA, Director, Logistics, J-4, USREDCOM
26 Sep	Provided J-5 input to CINC's Semi-annual Sitrep.
2 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG David K. Doyle, Assistant Chief of Staff for Information Management, DA
8 Oct	Completed development of Economic Model of Relative Gross Domestic Products for Central American Nations.
9 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Australian Defense Attache to Washington, DC
10 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Public Affairs Office, Guatemalan Armed Forces
16 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to The Honorable Clint A. Lauderdale, U.S. Ambassador to Guyana
17 Oct	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Honduran Armed Forces (Spanish)
26 Oct	Completed development and coordination of USCINCSO comments on the Flag Officer Draft of the FY86 Military Posture Statement (MPS).
31 Oct	Provided USCINCSO input to JCS for consideration by Contadora Interagency Group regarding impact of Contadora Acta on US joint/combined exercises and continued regional military presence.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

13 Nov	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to LTG Harry A. Goodall, USAF, Dep Dir, USREDCOM, MacDill AFB, FL; RADM Peter B. Booth, C/S USREDCOM
16 Nov	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] DoD Coordinator and Director for Humanitarian Assistance
30 Nov	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] DCM, Bolivia
3 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Belize Armed Forces
10 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Mr. Don Richbourg and Mr. Terry Peel, House of Representatives Appropriations Committee
11 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to Members of the House of Representatives including: Carroll Hubbard Jr., Robert Borski, Douglas H. Bosco, Webb Franklin, Barbara A. Mikulski, and Norman D. Shumway.
12 Dec	Hosted JCS Joint Planning Staff for Space Briefing Team.
19 Dec	Completed development/coordination of agenda items for Semi-annual USCINCLANT/USCINCSO Conference.
28 Dec	USSOUTHCOM Briefing to [redacted] Director, USAID, Panama

(U) SECURITY DEVELOPMENT

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) The Security Development Division is responsible for managing the Department of Defense (DoD) aspects of the Security Assistance Programs for USSOUTHCOM's AOR and Mexico. US Security Assistance Programs help friendly nations to acquire, utilize, and maintain the capability to defend themselves. These programs also promote stability by providing economic support to countries in the region where the US has special security concerns and has determined that economic assistance helps secure peace or deter major economic or political crisis. During FY84, Security Assistance continued to be a vital component of US national security and foreign policy in the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

(U) Security Assistance Funding:

(U) Security Assistance funding for eligible countries in the USSOUTHCOM AOR was provided through the International Military Education and Training (IMET) Program, the Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMSCR) Financing Program, the Military Assistance Program (MAP), and the Economic Support Fund (ESF).

a. (U) During 1984, the IMET program provided grant aid funding that paid for military training for foreign military and defense associated civilian personnel at US military facilities and by use of Mobile Training Teams. The Latin American republics, excluding the Caribbean island nations, received $10.9 million(M) for FY84, $5.3M of which was allocated for the Panama Canal Area Schools (PACAMS). The IMET allocation for the Latin American republics constituted 21 percent of the worldwide IMET allocation for FY84.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

b. (U) The FMSCR Program furnished credits and loan guarantees to enable eligible nations of the region to purchase defense articles, services, and training. The countries of the USSOUTHCOM AOR were appropriated $64M for FY84, a 20.5 percent reduction from FY83.

c. (U) MAP provided grant funding to those economically weak countries which could not afford necessary military expenditures. The worldwide MAP program for FY84 almost doubled from the previous year, for a total of $674.5M. Of that total, the Latin American countries (excluding the Caribbean) received $309.05M, or 46 percent. Honduras and El Salvador were the major recipients.

d. (U) ESF provides economic assistance on a grant or loan basis to countries selected for their special political and security interest to the U.S. In FY84, Costa Rica received $70M, El Salvador $120M, Honduras $40M and the Central American region $2M, for a total allocation of $232M. The $232M total represents a 13 percent drop from the FY83 level for the USSOUTHCOM AOR.

e. (U) The following table is a summary of the Security Assistance Funding for FY84 managed by the Department of Defense (DoD).

	AIASA*	CPD	CRA	REPROG.	FINAL ALLOC.
IMET (Millions)	14.58	11.85	10.62	.28	10.9
MAP (Millions)	99.62	97.5	87.5	201.75	289.25
FMSCR (Millions)	180.86	88.0	37.5	28.5	64.0

* Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance (AIASA)

(U) Regional Training:

(U) Training for students from the USSOUTHCOM AOR took place in Panama at the PACAMS, in the continental US (CONUS) at US military training facilities, and in-country through the use of Mobile Training Teams (MTTs). A synopsis of regional training activities follows.

a. (U) USARSA closed its doors in Panama on 30 September 1984 after the government of Panama failed to reach an agreement with the US government to continue USARSA at Fort Gulick. On 19 December 1984, new, temporary facilities for USARSA were dedicated at Fort Benning, Georgia. The school will continue to provide courses in US Army doctrine, tactics and techniques there until a permanent site is selected by the US Army.

b. (U) The US Naval Small Craft Instruction and Technical Training School (NAVSCIATTS) provided training in operations and maintenance of coastal patrol craft in Panama, as well as other on-the-job training in-country.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

c. (U) The Inter-American Air Forces Academy (IAAFA) provided both technical training and professional military education for members of Latin American Air Forces.

d. (U) Table 1, PACAM STUDENTS RESIDENT PROGRAM, provides a summary of in-residence training conducted by the PACAMS for FY84 compared to FY83.

PACAMS STUDENTS RESIDENT PROGRAM

	IAAFA		USARSA		SCIATTS		PACAMS	
	1983	*1984	1983	1984	1983	*1984	1983	1984
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELIZE	0	3	2	2	24	0	26	5
BOLIVIA	0	12	0	4	0	8	0	24
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	273	241	414	277	0	0	687	518
COSTA RICA	6	8	73	64	13	10	92	82
ECUADOR	158	76	153	19	2	3	313	98
El SAL	98	117	1041	1042	12	48	1151	1207
GUATEMALA	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
HONDURAS	123	125	314	143	25	39	462	307
MEXICO	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
NICARAGUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PANAMA	74	53	166	84	37	35	277	172
PARAGUAY	4	7	3	5	5	8	12	20
PERU	35	35	304	8	0	0	339	43
SURINAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
URUGUAY	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
VENEZUELA	0	17	0	6	0	8	0	31
SUBTOTAL	773	696	2471	1658	118	159	3362	2513
DOM REP	24	102	146	135	6	4	176	241
HAITI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAMAICA	4	0	0	0	2	0	6	0
ANTIGUA	0	0	0	0	7	3	7	3
BARBADOS	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3
DOMINICA	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	6
ST LUCIA	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	6
ST CHRISTOP	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
ST VINCENT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
SUBTOTAL	801	798	2618	1793	141	187	3560	2778
U.S.	10	2	7	7	0	0	17	9
GRAND TOTAL	811	800	2625	1800	141	187	577	2787

* Includes students attending courses in progress (IAAFA class 84-C & SCIATTS Sep-Dec 84 courses)

NOTE: Chart includes both IMET and FMS students.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

e. (U) The instructors at the PACAMS are principally members of the US military. However, each of the schools has augmented its faculty by inviting members of the military from Latin American countries to serve as guest instructors. At USARSA, 25 officer guest instructors and 13 non-commissioned officer (NCO) guest instructors comprised 40 percent of the faculty; at IAAFA 5 officer guest instructors and 6 NCO guest instructors comprised 9 percent of the faculty; and at NAVSCIATTS 1 NCO comprised 5 percent of the faculty.

f. (U) A total of 1907 students from 13 countries received IMET funded training in CONUS.

BELIZE	23	EL SALVADOR	118	PARAGUAY	17
BOLIVIA	28	HONDURAS	347	PERU	91
COLOMBIA	680	MEXICO	33	URUGUAY	45
COSTA RICA	37	PANAMA	273	VENEZUELA	68
ECUADOR	147				

g. (U) MTTs continued to provide the single highest source of training throughout the region. The following table provides a summary of MTT activity for FY84.

SERVICE	NO. OF TEAMS	STUDENTS TRAINED
ARMY	105	17,863
AIR FORCE	16	960
NAVY	5	60
COAST GUARD	2	36
TOTAL	123	18,919

(U) LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES:

a. (U) In FY84, various legislative proposals were submitted affecting the USSOUTHCOM AOR. The proposals were supported by JCS. A resume of the proposals follows.

(1) (U) Waive requirement to notify Congress when reprogramming IMET allocations of less than $25,000.

(2) (U) Increase representational funds for MILGPs.

(3) (U) Increase number of countries authorized more than six military assigned to USMILGP. Venezuela is included in this proposal.

(4) (U) Streamline reprogramming requirements for Security Assistance. Notification and reporting to Congress would be waived if the reprogramming did not exceed 10 percent of the Congressional Presentation Document (CPD). This proposal would increase flexibility and should result in slightly reduced Security Assistance costs.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(5) (U) Allow proportional earmarking. This legislation would replace the current procedure of Congress earmarking specific dollar amounts of Security Assistance for designated countries while failing to adjust the total dollar amount to compensate. This legislation would limit the impact of appropriations for Israel and Egypt on appropriations for other countries.

(6) (U) Waiver on return of proceeds on sale of older (ten year) MAP property.

(7) (U) Increase criminal penalties for violations of the Arms Export and Control Act (AECA).

(8) (U) Authorize maritime law enforcement training. Would provide training for foreign forces dedicated to enforcing maritime laws on the high seas.

b. (U) Legislation passed in Congress in FY84.

(1) (U) Provides single price for FMS training as opposed to one price for countries receiving IMET and another for those which do not.

(2) (U) Brings all Security Assistance on budget. Allows FMS credits and loans to be provided in the budget instead of guaranteed by the US government. This makes possible loans at reduced interest rates.

(3) (U) Increased Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) capture authority to $325M.

(U) PLANS AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT

~~(S/NF)~~ During 1984, the USSOUTHCOM Plans and Force Development Division continued operating in an accelerated mode. January and February saw USSOUTHCOM planners developing a conceptual plan for evacuation of American citizens and third country nationals from Suriname in response to an 18 January 1984 JCS tasking. This effort resulted in the publication of USCINCSO Concept Plan (CONPLAN) 6106 in February 1984. USCINCSO Operations Plan (OPLAN) 6150 underwent major revision. With the concurrence of the JCS, USSOUTHCOM planners began development of a single plan (OPLAN 6157) that would replace two, possibly three, USCINCSO plans. Outline Plan 6157 was submitted to JCS for concept approval during December 1984 which completed the concept development phase.

~~(S/NF)~~ USCINCSO OPLAN 6501-84 underwent annual review. This plan, which provides for the unilateral defense of the Panama Canal and protection of US lives and property in the Panama Canal area in non-mobilization and mobilization contingencies, was completely revised, including a revised concept of operations.

~~(S/NF)~~ USCINCSO CONPLAN 6100-84 was forwarded for approval. This plan provides for the conduct of evacuation operations and for the conduct of military operations in Latin America other than defense of the Panama Canal. Interface between Department of State, Department of Defense, and USSOUTHCOM continued on the upswing as Section 300 development improved and all stations, except Brazil had been completed.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(S/NF) USCINCSO OPLAN 6150-83 underwent continued revision. Change 1 was developed to incorporate the USCINCSO's guidance on a revised concept of operations. Phase II Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) refinement conference was conducted in March 1984 and Change 2 to the plan was published to complete the FY84 review process on the plan.

(S/NF) USCINCSO CONPLAN 6106-84 was completed in February 1984. The plan deals with the evacuation of American citizens and third country nationals from Suriname.

(S/NF) USCINCSO OPLAN 6157. In response to a 31 May 1984 JCS message, during June 1984 steps were taken by USSOUTHCOM planners to develop a new plan that would eventually replace USCINCSO plans 6150, 6170, and 7650. This plan will respond to Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) taskings for operations in Central America. The concept development conference was held in December 1984.

(U) USSOUTHCOM Rules of Engagement (ROE) - As a result of the June 1984 JCS ROE, USSOUTHCOM ROE underwent revision and update to provide further guidelines to US combat forces for military operations in performance of USCINCSO's regional mission.

(S) Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis (JSPDSA) - The biennial input to the Joint Strategic Planning Document Supporting Analysis included an update of the Minimum Risk Force, with supporting concept of operations. The notional force incorporated significant growth from previous years due to the build-up of hostile military power in Nicaragua.

(S) CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF PLANS AND FORCE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS (JAN-DEC 84)

(S) JAN 84 - The Plans and Force Development Division hosted CONPLAN 6106 OPG Conference. The plan was developed in minimum time in response to increased tension in Suriname. The planning concept was approved by JCS. USSOUTHCOM participated with USCINCLANT OPLAN 2150 Phase II WIN Teleconference and attended a JDS workshop at MacDill AFB, FL.

(U) FEB 84 - J-5 planners attended the JCS hosted Pressure Point After-Action Conference. During this conference USSOUTHCOM planners provided feedback about the functional problems experienced with SCP-8 JDS software enhancement during this JCS exercise. Comments about the use of JDS Forces Module Software helped to encourage system utility.

(U) MAR 84 - Division officers attended the OPLAN 6150 Phase II TPFDD Refinement Conference at MacDill AFB, FL. During this conference, transportation shortfalls were addressed and risk assessments were defined. Actions completed during this conference helped to identify items to be included in Change 2 to the OPLAN.

(U) APR 84 - Planners attended a Facility Study Conference at JDS/J4 to evaluate USCINCSO's proposal to build facilities in Honduras in support of increased US presence. From 16-23 APR, USSOUTHCOM hosted the Radar ROC Development

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IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

Conference. The purpose of this conference was to develop the ROC for a Combined Radar Surveillance Network. The ROC was coordinated for submission to JCS.

(U) MAY 84 - J-5 conducted a site survey of beddown sites in Honduras for USSOUTHCOM Contingency Plans from 21 to 23 MAY. The site survey provided valuable plan development information. It validated some planning concepts and identified problem areas. The Division submitted CBRN ROC with USCINCSO/USCINCLANT signatures to JCS/J4. The ROC was fully coordinated at the USSOUTHCOM and USLANTCOM levels. Recommended changes were evaluated and where appropriate, included in the concept. J-5 planners provided USSOUTHCOM input to JDA for the Tactical Communications Deployment Information Network (TCDIS). Inputs from the command contributed to Final Operational Capability of JDS.

(U) JUN 84 - J-5 planners submitted the justification for force structuring and equipment requirements for a regional, deployable Joint Task Force (JTF) Headquarters to be located at USSOUTHCOM. The package contained an advanced echelon (ADVON) and four force modules which provide USCINCSO the capability to command, control and coordinate exercises or contingency operations with forces of less than a battalion to as large as corps/multi-wing size. JCS action/decision of this issue is expected early during calendar year (CY) 85. Initial planning began for the development of OPLAN 6157.

(U) JUL 84 - Officers from J-5 attended the JDS Users' Conference and the JOPES Conference at AFSC, Norfolk, VA from 5-13 JUL 84. Attendance at this important mid-year Users' Conference has been critical to updating the command on JOPS/JDS/JOPES direction. J-5 attended the CONPLAN 6155 OPG Conference at HQ TAC from 12-30 JUL 84. This plan was developed in minimum time in response to a close hold JCS tasking.

(U) AUG 84 - Reviews of the JSCP and proposed development of a Latin American Civil Air Fleet within the region were started. The Division completed a review of the JCS draft ROE and comments were forwarded to JCS.

(U) SEP 84 - USSOUTHCOM ROE was updated and republished. J-5 planners attended Kindle Liberty 85 Planning Conference at MacDill AFB, FL.

(U) OCT 84 - J-5 planners continued OPLAN 6157 planning and prepared to attend conferences scheduled for November.

(U) NOV 84 - One officer attended the JCS/Joint Analysis Directorate (JAD) sponsored War Game Planning Conference held at the Naval War College, Newport, RI. The conference began initial planning of a war game to be conducted during the Spring '85 CINCs' Conference. Outline Plan 6157 was briefed to supporting agencies and OPLAN 6150 Plans Maintenance Teleconference was conducted 14-21 November.

(U) DEC 84 - J-5 planners attended conferences at Maxwell AFB, AL, Ft Bragg, NC, Ft Benning, GA, and Norfolk, VA, as part of the OPLAN 6150 revision and OPLAN 6157 development. They also attended Command Briefing with the CINC at Washington. OPLAN 6501 Plan Maintenance Teleconference was conducted 10-21 December.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

(U) POLITICO-MILITARY SUMMARY

(U) ARGENTINA

~~(C)~~ 1984 began in Argentina on a positive note with Raul Alfonsin's inauguration as the first freely elected president in ten years. After a year in office, however, optimism faded as the new democracy suffered from severe growing pains and numerous economic and political problems. Although Alfonsin is still popular personally, his government is increasingly viewed as being ineffectual. This situation is partially the result of the President's efforts to maintain his political base and refusal to take the necessary actions to deal with the faltering economy.

~~(C)~~ The economic situation continues to be a severe problem for the government. Inflation is running at about 700 percent per year; since wages have not kept pace, labor unrest is growing. Government attempts to arrive at a consensus with labor and business on a rational economic program have been unsuccessful. Some belt-tightening has been attempted, but there are no indications that the government will pursue, or the people accept, the deep cuts necessary to control inflation and restore investor confidence. The new government is also having difficulties dealing with the past. Trials of military personnel (mostly retired) continue in military and civil courts for charges ranging from military incompetence to human rights violations. At least ten officers, including all three members of ex-President Galtieri's wartime Junta are being tried by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces for their part in the Falklands War. Trials are proceeding at a slow pace and have drawn criticism from both President Alfonsin and human rights leaders. The report of the Presidential Commission on the Disappearance of Persons was presented to President Alfonsin 20 September 1984. The report states that the ". . .military dictatorship produced the greatest, most savage tragedy in our history," and concluded that at least 8,961 people were abducted and killed by military and police forces. This report will probably increase the pressure on the government to hold those responsible accountable for their actions, further endangering government-military relations.

~~(C)~~ Current bilateral relations with the United States are reasonably good and are expected to remain so, although problems remain in the area of foreign debt repayment, and Argentina's nuclear policy. Lingering resentment over US support for Great Britain during the Falklands/Malvinas dispute has been defused somewhat by US support for Argentina in the United Nations (UN), but the potential for problems remains. Anti-US emotions are still easily stirred as was demonstrated in Puerto Madryn in September. The USS Thorn was accosted by a group of 400 protestors and outside agitators. Before the ship could cast off and return to anchorage, the crew had to use water hoses to prevent the nationals from boarding the ship. In September, President Alfonsin visited the United States and met with President Reagan. The trip ended on a positive note and did much to improve the image of Argentina in the eyes of US citizens. On 18 October, both Argentina and Chile initialed a Vatican mediated accord settling the century-old Beagle Channel dispute. Although not required by law, the accord was approved by the Argentine people by a plebiscite; it since has

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

been passed to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification. Discussion with Great Britain over the Falklands/Malvinas islands, however, broke down because of Argentina's insistence that the sovereignty issue be included in the agenda, a position unacceptable to the United Kingdom (UK).

(U) Although recertified by the Reagan administration after the election in 1983, security assistance is still blocked by the Glenn/Symington Amendment, which prohibits the use of security assistance funds until Argentina's nuclear sites and programs are placed under international safeguards.

(U) BELIZE

(U) During 1984, Belize was able to remain economically solvent in spite of escalating unemployment, poor export/import trade ratios and a slow-moving economy. Sugar remains the primary product, but in an effort to diversify its exports, the government encouraged citrus farming, cattle raising and cacao production. Additionally, Belize exported oil from a 100 million barrel reserve discovered in the northern part of the country. The United States receives 55 percent of Belize's exports. Marijuana, also an export, has become unofficially the highest value cash crop of the country. If this trend continues, Belize will become one of the top three marijuana growers in the world.

~~(C)~~ The December 1984 elections ended the 30-year dominance of Prime Minister George Price and the People's United Party (PUP). The election of the United Democratic Party (UDP) candidate, Manuel Esquivel, is likely to generate closer relationships with conservative Caribbean states who favor private sector led economic development. Belize will maintain its non-aligned status but with more emphasis towards the west. Additionally, it will continue to avoid involvement in Central American (CENTAM) conflicts while seeking opportunities to build support for Belizian independence and territorial integrity. The territorial dispute with Guatemala remains an important issue for Belize. During 1984, Belize and Guatemala had two meetings to discuss issues, but were unable to reach an agreement.

~~(C)~~ The United Kingdom's strong military presence will continue through the forseeable future. The presence of a UK rotating battalion and associated support forces serves as a deterrent to Guatemalan military expansion. Loan Service Officers (12) command and train the 900-man Belize Defense Force (BDF). However, there have been indications that Belize would like to terminate this relationship and place a Belizian officer in command.

~~(C)~~ The UK has begun a force development review for the BDF. The intent is for the BDF to be a small lightly equipped tactical organization which would provide internal security by securing its borders and preventing use of its territory by guerrillas and narcotraficantes.

~~(C)~~ The United States creates a climate of security in Belize by encouraging the UK to maintain its presence, by supporting British-Guatemalan negotiations, and by providing assistance to strengthen and reorient the BDF. The small security assistance program of $550,000 MAP funds and $49,000 IMET funds has been used to obtain uniforms, small arms and vehicles; as well as provide professional training.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) BOLIVIA

~~(S)~~ 1984 saw the continued inability of President Hernan Siles Suazo and his Democratic Popular Unity (UDP) Coalition to govern Bolivia effectively. Plagued with factional infighting since the beginning of the year, President Siles achieved a major political breakthrough and won a new lease on life for his shaky administration on April 10 with the reincorporation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) into the cabinet, returning to his original coalition. The fragility of the Siles government and Bolivian political institutions was emphasized, however, by the aborted 30 June coup attempt by an elite anti-narcotics police unit. While the attempt temporarily helped to strengthen the hand of the President and his radical advisors, there were also strong pressures on Siles, including continued rumors of coup plotting, to diminish the role of the far left in government. The impotence of the Siles administration is partially the result of rivalries between various competing leftist factions in the UDP. Despite the policy stalemate, Siles has been hesitant to alter the composition of the government for fear of weakening his political base. The governing coalition once again began to unwind as the year drew to a close. On 21 November, the Ministers of Labor and the Minister of Mining, both members of the Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB), resigned from the Cabinet. However, the PCB retained its place in the UDP. The government was again shaken on 14 December when the MIR Ministers also resigned. Discouraged by these events and frustrated by his inability to govern effectively, President Siles decided to curtail his term of office by one year, calling for elections in June of 1985.

~~(S)~~ The Army has also been plagued by factionalism and infighting throughout the year. Numerous groups have been actively involved in coup plotting, but none has had enough support to make an attempt. On 17 June, dissatisfaction with Army Commander, General Sejas, came to a head with a revolt by the students and faculty of the Command and Staff College who demanded his resignation. General Sejas was accused of manipulating officer assignments to place his leftist supporters in command of key regiments around La Paz. After weeks of tension and intransigence, a compromise was worked out to avoid a potentially bloody confrontation that allowed General Sejas to remain Commander of the Army until 1 October. He then assumed duties as Commander of the Armed Forces, a less powerful position since it does not involve the command of units with troops. An open rivalry continues between General Sejas and the new Army Commander, General Arias.

~~(S)~~ Economic deterioration in Bolivia has reached staggering proportions and the outlook is discouraging. In July, the annual inflation rate was over 1500 percent and by year-end it was estimated to be 3000 percent. The Siles government has hesitated to take the harsh measures necessary to control the economy. Efforts to reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April resulted in a 75 percent devaluation of the Bolivian peso and sharply reduced subsidies for basic commodities. However, these efforts were largely undercut by concessions to the radical and irresponsible labor movement. With President Siles' decision to leave office early, he became less concerned about maintaining his political support, and began considering, at year's end, an economic recovery program designed to control the inflationary spiral.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(S)~~ After twenty-two months of hesitation, the Government of Bolivia finally sent military and police forces into the cocaine producing Chapare region on 10 August. This action resulted in the imposition of minimal law and authority in an area that had been almost totally taken over by narcotics traffickers. US Drug Enforcement Agency and Bolivian operations in the Beni region continued, however, progress in crop eradication and substitution efforts have been lacking. Corruption of police and government officials by traffickers has made interdiction and control efforts ineffective.

(U) BRAZIL

(U) Brazil's economic problems continued through 1984. For the third year in a row there was no economic growth. The political process progressed toward the January 1985 presidential elections. As the year ended, the candidates had been narrowed down to Federal Congressman Paulo Maluf, supported by the military, and Tancredo Neves, the Minas Gerais province governor. As election day approached, Tancredo Neves had emerged as the clear favorite. The opposition parties made a significant attempt to hold popular elections rather than elections by the electoral college. The military did not interfere in the electoral process.

(U) Headed by Lt General Herman O. Thompson, USAF, Director, Plans and Policy, JCS, a group of ten officers, including [(b)(6)] Director, J-5, USSOUTHCOM, visited Brazil from 28 Oct through 1 Nov to participate in the 5th Annual Brazil-US security discussions. Discussion subjects included mobilization, international terrorism, and strategy and security in the South Atlantic. Two Memoranda of Understanding were signed in 1984. The first, signed in February, concerned military and industrial cooperation and the second, in November, concerned the exchange of scientists and engineers. Additional military-to-military contacts included the January visit by Admiral Watkins, US Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and the March Army-to-Army talks.

~~(S)~~ Brazil has become increasingly concerned about the amount of Cuban influence present in Suriname. During 1984, Brazil offered an alternative to Cuban and other Marxist tutelage by offering to transfer arms to Suriname and provide them military training in Brazil.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) CHILE

~~(S)~~ Although marked by social unrest and violence, 1984 ended with General Pinochet firmly in control of the government of Chile. Throughout the year, large scale protests and demonstrations resulted in numerous deaths, hundreds of injuries and thousands of arrests. In spite of this, Pinochet remained entrenched, refusing to step down prior to 1989 as mandated by the 1980 constitution. Economic deprivation has enabled the moderate opposition to politically mobilize some segments of the population. However, they have been unsuccessful in mobilizing the middle class because the opposition is ideologically and philosophically divided and because they are unable to project credible alternatives or programs to replace the current regime. As a result, the democratic

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

left has been forced to depend more and more on the Communist and non-democratic left. This dependence is undercutting pro-transition forces within the government and has raised the spectre of future cooperation with the Communists when Pinochet steps down.

(S) During 1984, the radical left continued its policy of employing all means available, including violence, to oust Pinochet. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), the traditional Chilean terrorist organization, has been significantly hurt by the security services. However, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, the armed wing of the Communist Party, continues to wage a terrorist campaign with increased bombings. In order to deal with the increasingly violent protests and terrorist activities, the Chilean government instituted a state of siege on 6 November 1984. Although the government claimed that the siege decreased terrorist activity, in reality, the number of terrorist attacks increased. The state of siege did, however, cause a shift in tactics used by the terrorists. Prior to the siege, terrorist activities were largely non-lethal, low risk efforts designed to gain publicity rather than cause injury. In an effort to overcome the news blackout and provoke a government overreaction, the terrorists are now targeting civilians with the intention of causing injury.

(S) The military generally support General Pinochet and the country's scheduled transition to democracy by 1989. However, they feel that the pace of the transition is an internal matter and reject all foreign efforts to influence the process. They see themselves as guarantors of the future democratic system which can only be achieved if order is maintained. Chile continues to be under a security assistance restriction which was imposed by Congress as part of the Kennedy Amendment. As a result, much of Chile's US manufactured equipment (especially aircraft), is in poor condition, and is creating severe safety hazards. Although many of the more senior officers still admire the United States, most of the middle and junior grade officers have become embittered over the lack of US support, especially in light of the recent recertification of Argentina.

(S) In October, Chile and Argentina initialed an agreement mediated by the Vatican to end the Beagle Channel territorial dispute. The "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" was sent to the Legislative junta in December and is expected to be ratified in 1985. An effort to settle a territorial dispute between Chile and Bolivia, over Bolivia's claim for access to the sea, was sabotaged when the Bolivian Foreign Minister made a speech at the United Nations demanding hard line pre-conditions that were unacceptable to Chile.

(S) The economy is beset with high international interest rates, low copper prices and large internal and external debts. In an attempt to eliminate one source of opposition strength, Pinochet turned away from orthodox monetarists by changing economic managers in April. Fearing that an austerity program would fuel further protests, Pinochet hesitated to take the necessary steps to keep the economy within IMF limits. However, after the unsuccessful protests on 4 and 5 September, he has been more willing to meet IMF guidelines.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) COLOMBIA

~~(C)~~ 1984 was a turbulent and trying year for Colombian military and civilian authorities. The assassination of Justice Minister Lara on 30 April was apparently a response to increased efforts by the government to fight drug trafficking. The assassination significantly increased military actions in Colombia and also stimulated further cooperation with the United States. A country-wide state of siege was declared on 1 May following a government declaration on 2 May that all narcotics cases would fall under the jurisdiction of military courts. In November, Colombia announced that the government would honor requests from the US for extradition of Colombian drug dealers. This resulted in direct threats against Americans. As a result, the US Ambassador directed a phase-down of Embassy and Military Group (MILGP) personnel. By the end of the year all school age children, dependents who desired and Personnel Exchange Program personnel had left the country.

(U) President Betancur negotiated cease fire agreements with the major insurgent groups from May through August in an effort to bring the insurgents into the Colombian political system and to further his "peace process". The peace that followed was tenuous, with each side accusing the other of agreement violations. Efforts by the Army to eliminate drug traffickers produced charges by the insurgents that they were being attacked in violation of the cease fire. The Army's efforts were further complicated by the mutually beneficial relationship between the traffickers and insurgents, the former providing funds and the latter protection. At year's end, everyone, including the general public, was dissatisfied with the cease fire agreement.

~~(C)~~ From 23 March through 3 April, a USSOUTHCOM survey was conducted to determine maintenance and operations requirements to support Colombian Air Force helicopter and mini-gun inventories. The survey revealed some serious managerial problems and lack of priorities for the helicopter force. In June, Exercise UNITAS XXV and field training exercise (FTX) FUERZAS UNIDAS were successfully conducted. In August, a communications survey was conducted along the Venezuelan and Colombian border to identify technical requirements to enhance country coordination and cross-border communication.

(U) To support its helicopter recovery program, Colombia negotiated a total of $24.5 million in loan agreements. The Letters of Offer and Acceptance for these loans had not yet been signed by the end of the year.

(U) COSTA RICA

(U) In 1984, the government of Louis Alberto Monge Alvarez continued its program of economic austerity to resolve the growing economic difficulties faced by Costa Rica. Economic problems facing Costa Rica stem from the nation's vulnerability to changes in the prices of its major exports--coffee, bananas, and sugar, as well as the nation's heavy importation of oil, raw materials, consumer durables, and foodstuffs, and its high level of external borrowing (both from public and private lenders). A government austerity program imposed in

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

conjunction with a stand-by agreement with the IMF has not succeeded in lowering the inflation rate, and has caused increasing hardships on large sectors of the population. The inflation for 1984 was 17 percent. Unemployment, officially calculated at 9.5 percent and unofficially at 15 percent, has been growing. The steadily increasing number of refugees from Nicaragua has further aggravated the employment situation. In addition to the 12,000 refugees in Costa Rica receiving financial assistance from refugee relief organizations, the government estimates there are 250,000 illegal aliens adding to the burden of the fragile economy. Despite its myriad problems, Costa Rica's gross domestic product (GDP) increased five to six percent, agricultural productivity increased five percent, construction activity increased 18 percent, and manufacturing output increased 8.5 percent. Economic progress, however, is not uniformly distributed; severe poverty exists in some outlying areas, while development has been most noticeable in the Central Plateau surrounding the capital of San Jose.

(U) Increased population pressures and economic decline have greatly influenced peasant demands for agricultural land. Groups have been organized in some cases with Communist support to invade both private and public lands. Squatting, although illegal, continues to be a major problem contributing to the government's inability to prevent the land invasions and implement an effective and equitable land reform system.

(U) Labor unrest accompanied the country's economic woes. During July, August, and September, the banana workers in Golfito had a 72-day strike which was instigated by leftist labor leaders. Civil Guard units from San Jose were sent to maintain order. The situation pointed out critical defense posture weaknesses in the lack of adequate reserve or contingency forces. This strike was followed by a short teachers strike in San Jose.

(U) Relations with the US strengthened in the face of the growing political turmoil in Central America. Even though faced by growing difficulties with its aggressive neighbor Nicaragua, Costa Rica reaffirmed its stand of strict neutrality. Border incursions into sovereign Costa Rican territory by Nicaragua continued on an almost monthly basis. The Contadora process continued through 1984, however, Costa Rica's growing disappointment in Nicaraguan intransigence was raised by government officials who have called the Contadora process ineffective. Costa Rica had established a bilateral commission to discuss border violations but without any talks to resolve issues, it too has become ineffective.

~~(C)~~ In FY 84 Costa Rica received $7.0 million in MAP funds, $200,000 in IMET funds and $60 million in ESF. Host country forces being supported are a 5,000 member Civil Guard, including Air and Maritime Sections, and a 3,500 member Rural Guard which has primarily a police function. Costa Rica is in the initial phases of creating (training/equipping) two infantry reaction battalions. Unit training will be conducted in-country with completion estimated for August 1985. Principal equipment purchases in the 1984-1985 time-frame are dedicated to this program. The national objectives for security assistance are to create a tripwire force in the event of foreign aggression; a credible land, sea, and air surveillance capability; a counter insurgent and counter terrorist capability and the capability to maintain internal order and control.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) ECUADOR

(U) Presidential elections dominated the political scene during the first half of CY84. In the final run-off election in May, Leon Febres-Cordero narrowly defeated Rodrigo Borja. Since taking office in June, President Febres-Cordero has had to deal with crippling problems with the political opposition controlled Congress. A major issue was the naming by the Congress of a new Supreme Court, made up of opposition jurists, two years before the terms of the previous judges had expired.

(S) During CY84, the Alfaro Vive Carajo insurgent group established itself as a growing threat. Acts of violence were few, but potential exists for increased influence, particularly in Esmeraldas Province. In February, a major reorganizational study was completed which focused on the Army. The study proposed a number of recommendations to better enable the Armed Forces to concentrate on the internal vice external threat to Ecuador. This study was briefed to the Minister of Defense in February and again to the Joint Staff during the CINC's visit in December.

(S) During June, Admiral MacDonald, CINCLANT, visited Ecuador and toured their naval facilities. In November, the USSOUTHCOM Coast Guard liaison officer conducted a Staff Assistance Visit to the Ecuadoran Coast Guard. The USSOUTHCOM J-2 conducted an Intelligence Staff Assistance Visit to improve Ecuadoran capabilities in internal intelligence. USSOUTHCOM medical activities in Ecuador included assignment of [redacted] from the USSOUTHCOM Surgeon General's Office to the Military Liaison Office (MLO) to assist in medical programs, a USSOUTHCOM medical survey team visit in November, and visit in February of the US Army Surgeon General. In conjunction with Exercise UNITAS XXV, the annual USSOUTHCOM joint/combined FTX FUERZAS UNIDAS was conducted.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) EL SALVADOR

(S) 1984 witnessed a military shift in fortunes in favor of the Salvadoran armed forces (ESAF) and a corresponding slump in the guerrilla efforts to undermine the economic and political infrastructure of El Salvador. During 1984, the nascent democracy in El Salvador completed two successful rounds of presidential elections and established presidential authority. Through cautious leadership in strategic decision making they ultimately dealt with the politically sensitive issue of conducting dialogue with the insurgents. Although the guerrillas remained a formidable armed force, 1984 should be recalled as the year the ESAF gained a hard-fought edge over the guerrillas, giving Salvadorans renewed hope that their armed forces and democratically elected government would defeat the insurgency and begin economic restoration.

(S) The ESAF achieved a military comeback in 1984, reversing gains obtained by the guerrillas in a spirited four-month offensive at the end of 1983. The ESAF thwarted a guerrilla fall offensive and forced the guerrillas to decentralize their operations and operate in smaller groups employing hit and run tactics

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

reminiscent of Phase I insurgency doctrine. This was done by incorporating changes which included force expansion, conversion of 28 Cazador Battalions into Anti-terrorist Infantry Battalions (BIATs), improved unit tactics, increased training, improved strategic planning and operational control, increased tactical mobility, increased psychological operations and equipment upgrade. ESAF advances were made at a time when tactical operations were hindered by the need to safeguard two rounds of national elections. By the same token, the guerrillas became more adept at repeatedly ambushing small ESAF units, improving their intelligence networks, striking economic targets and forcing the ESAF to disperse their resources to counter the shifting guerrilla tactics. By year's end, the ESAF had forced the guerrillas to shift a portion of the forces to the relatively peaceful western zones and thereby influenced the guerrillas to seek a dialogue with the Government of El Salvador (GOES).

~~(S)~~ The electoral developments of 1984 had a positive and significant effect on the ESAF and the Salvadoran nation as a whole. Militarily, both during the pre-election period and during the two rounds of the presidential elections, March 25 and May 6, plus the June 1 inauguration, the institutionalization phase of the democratic process in El Salvador limited the ESAF to offensive security operations primarily around polling stations and locations where the guerrillas attempted to interfere with the electoral process. Politically, the election and inauguration of Jose Napoleon Duarte enhanced the international image and brought increased support for the Government of El Salvador. It also showed that the guerrillas did not have any measurable following. By mid-year, President Duarte had asserted his second role, as Commander-in-Chief of the ESAF, by participating in the direction of the war. Twenty-seven days into his presidency, President Duarte directed the ESAF to retake the Cerron Grande Dam from attacking guerrillas at all costs, and, at first light, personally flew to the scene of the attack. For the remainder of the year, through a constant series of meetings with the ESAF, Duarte established his presidential authority and cautiously asserted his leadership in strategic decision-making. Duarte's decision to conduct "peace talks" with the guerrillas at La Palma and Ayagualo further served to enhance the international image of the GOES and prompted the adoption of a coordinated GOES/ESAF talk/fight strategy. At year end, the military's prowess had contributed significantly to the GOES' ability to bargain for peace in 1985 from a position of strength.

~~(S)~~ The $196 million in US security assistance funding for 1984 was key to enabling the ESAF to gain the tactical edge over the guerrillas. Security assistance funds were used primarily for ammunition, communications, sustainment, mobility, and unit equipment upgrade. Significant emphasis was placed on procurement of night vision devices, helicopters, wheeled vehicles, El Salvadoran naval facility/equipment upgrade, new unit equipment and fire support initiatives. Security assistance expenditures were consistent with the ESAF strategy of denying the guerrillas the use of nightime operations, interdicting and disrupting his supply/logistical lines. Additionally, security assistance funds were used to enable early guerrilla detection, denial of the insurgents ability to mass for attacks, increased ESAF reaction/reinforcement capability, and ESAF use of smaller units conducting sustained day and night field operations. Improvement to ESAF fire support and reaction capability came in the form of a C-47 Airborne Support Platform (ASP) which arrived on 23 December.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(S)~~ Although the war in El Salvador showed no clear sign of winding down in 1984, there was cautious optimism for 1985 that the ESAF with its developed position of strength over the guerrilla forces and its increased tactical confidence in disrupting guerrilla activities would be able to keep guerrilla activity down to manageable levels in 1985. Although the insurgents maintain their ability to conduct "spectacular-type" attacks, if the ESAF maintains the current level of military pressure and continues to appropriately develop its counter-insurgency tactics in response to the threat, the guerrillas will be forced to continue to conduct Phase I insurgency operations. Over the long run, these will wane and allow for the GOES process of economic restoration to begin.

(U) GUATEMALA

~~(S)~~ The Mejia government, which took power in August 1983, has pledged to return Guatemala to civilian rule in 1985. The Chief-of-State has abolished the special tribunals, extended the Amnesty Program, increased civic action projects and accelerated the electoral process. Government efforts to eliminate the insurgency went well during 1984 with estimates of guerrilla strength down to 1,500 - 2,000. However, the Guatemalan forces are tired and equipment is in need of upgrade or replacement. They currently need US assistance to procure helicopters, ground mobility, and communications and engineering equipment.

(U) Participation in the constituent assembly elections, held on 1 July, was about 68 percent. The assembly began work on the new constitution on 1 August, but progress is slow and work will continue into 1985, when the elections are projected to take place.

(U) Economically, Guatemala has faced the same problems as the rest of Central America. Of the 2.4 million person working population, 41.7 percent is either unemployed or underemployed. The balance of payments problem has been confronted by curtailing imports to a level that can barely support existing productive capacity and by eliminating waste from government programs. Trade and exchange controls combined with fiscal restraint will have to be maintained through 1985. US economic assistance and finance programs were larger than the $85 million FY83 figure. The US is Guatemala's major trading partner, supplying approximately 30 percent of Guatemalan imports and absorbing 33 percent of its exports. Current exports of agricultural crops and light manufacturing cannot carry Guatemala much further. New projects through increased investment are needed in order to generate enough new jobs for its growing population.

(U) Internationally, visits throughout the region by Guatemala's Chief of State, involvement in the Contadora process, improved relations with Mexico, reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Spain and continued discussions with UK concerning the Belize territorial dispute have been reshaping the country's world image. Additionally, the average number of deaths from politically-related violence has declined during the Mejia government demonstrating Guatemala's improved human rights.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) A largely pacified countryside coupled with effective government control has been instrumental in ensuring the government's success against the insurgency. However, the guerrillas are still capable of mounting limited actions. The government has committed itself to facilitate the return of refugees currently living in Mexico. A series of model villages have been completed through the civic action program "polos de desarollo" to resettle displaced persons.

(U) In 1984, the US reinstituted the Security Assistance program by authorizing Guatemala $300,000 in IMET funds. No FMS/MAP funds were authorized. The IMET program is being used for flight/maintenance training, officers professional military education and specialized enlisted training. Additional security assistance funds funds will not be authorized until after national elections.

(U) GUYANA

(U) Guyana's economic condition deteriorated during 1984. By the end of the year, Guyana owed over $20 million to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). As a result of the country's escalating indebtedness and as required by section 620-Q of the US Foreign Assistance Act and the Brooke-Alexander Amendment, security assistance funds were not allocated in FY84. Failing to receive any significant economic support from the IMF or any other source in the "western world", Guyana became increasingly disposed to increase its contacts with, and acceptance of influence from, Communist Bloc countries. In September, President Burnham visited Cuba where he received a warm welcome.

~~(C)~~ Talks resumed during the year with Venezuela over the long simmering Essequibo area border dispute. Although the discussions were positive in nature, Guyana has publicly vowed not to give up "one blade of grass" of its territory.

~~(C)~~ In April, staff members from NAVSCIATTS, IAAFA, and the US Army Security Assistance Agency for Latin America (USASAALA) visited Guyana for the purpose of maintaining military contact with the Guyana Defense Force. Although the visit was well received, the United States could offer little support, given the suspension of security assistance. US Ambassador Lauderdale visited USSOUTHCOM for discussions with General Gorman and his staff in November.

(U) HONDURAS

(U) As in 1983, the Honduran economy exhibited a negative growth and the balance of payments continued to deteriorate. Per capita income of less than $600 actually declined in real terms during 1984. Low earnings for exports of tropical agricultural commodities, high costs for imported energy and faltering investor credit have resulted in a sharp economic downturn.

(U) During 1984, the government of Honduras solidified its first constitutional civilian government in nearly twenty years. In surprising but swift moves, President Suazo was successful in replacing the former military leadership and

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

most of his cabinet. General Walter Lopez, the only military member retained from the former government, was appointed Commander of the Honduran Armed Forces. Continued military support for the democratic process should ensure the succession of the Suazo government by another elected government in 1986. This would be a first in Honduras' modern history.

~~(S)~~ In 1984, the government maintained its strong human rights record. There has been no evidence of systematic, officially-condoned or instigated violations of human rights. Honduras remains a stong ally of the US and continues to be a staunch advocate of a democratic resolution of the political and socio-economic tensions in Central America.

~~(S)~~ To help Honduras cope with their austere economy, intensified threats of aggression and externally motivated and supported insurgency, the US increased economic and military security assistance to $77.5 million in 1984. But, as in 1983, US security assistance fell short of the $100 million per year which had been recommended by the 1982 Force Development Study prepared by the Honduran General Staff. Major equipment purchases included ten UH-1H helicopters and twelve M-102 105mm Howitzers. The government also increased orders to purchase field sustainment items, spare parts and ammunition. The Honduran Armed Forces completed the acquisition of ten A-37 aircraft and initiated the phased acquisition of a TPS 70 Radar.

(U) US forces maintained a continued presence in Honduras during 1984. This presence served to alleviate Honduras' anxiety over the continued Nicaraguan military build-up and the introduction of 7 to 12 MI-24 Soviet attack helicopters in Nicaragua. In December, the government sent a high level delegation to Washington, D.C. to promote bilateral negotiations on security and economic issues affecting US/Honduran relations. By the end of the year, the US government had agreed to participate in discussions to update the 1954 Security Assistance Agreement and to appoint a US commission to negotiate bilateral issues.

(U) MEXICO

~~(S)~~ Mexico (MX) and the De La Madrid administration continue to face enormous economic difficulties. The moderate administration has been marginally effective in handling the economy and more honest than previous administrations. While there was a decline in gross domestic product and industrial production during the year, the inflation rate also fell to 50 percent by year's end. The payment of the existing $90 Billion external debt was again restructured. This restructuring requires some unpopular economic policies and will entail further belt tightening by the average Mexican. With 22 million Mexicans, comprising 80 percent ofthe work force and 31 percent of the population, either unemployed or underemployed, the country has experienced some popular unrest and there has been the continued high flow of undocumented Mexicans to the US

(U) President De La Madrid is attempting to develop Mexico into a regional leader with an increased role in Latin American affairs. This has been evident in Mexico's role in the Contadora process, the Latin American debt issues and in

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

issues and in the US/Nicaraguan (NU) bilateral discussions. Additionally, Mexico has been improving relations with Guatemala (GT) as is evidenced by the government's moving of Guatemalan refugees from the border area, joint monitoring of Guatemalan guerrilla activities, limited MX/GT military discussions/meetings along the border and displayed Mexican interest in increased trade and energy sharing with Guatemala.

(U) The Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) remains the dominant political party. 1984 local elections, in approximately one half of Mexico's 31 states, resulted in the Centrist Partido de Accion Nacional (PAN) achieving early victories. However, in subsequent elections, the opposition fared poorly amid charges of government election tampering, fraud and manipulation.

(U) The Mexican military maintained an estimated overall strength of 150,000 personnel. Planned force modernization is succeeding in the face of continued national economic problems with the defense budget receiving almost 4 percent of the federal budget. The stated goal for the defense establishment is self sufficiency in arms and munitions production.

(U) Current US Security Assistance is $200,000 IMET which is used to support a military organization whose mission leans toward nation building, civic action and maintenance of internal law and order.

(U) NICARAGUA

~~(S)~~ In 1984, declining production and prices for its principal exports, as well as frantic economic policies, forced the Government of National Reconstruction (GRN) to rely heavily on donations and technical assistance from the international community, particularly the communist states. Cuba remains the principal foreign influence in Nicaragua, contributing military, economic and developmental assistance. In 1984 an estimated 7,000 Cubans were working in Nicaragua, including 800 medical personnel and 2,000 teachers. The total number of Soviets in Nicaragua was estimated at 454. In 1984, at least 700 Nicaraguan youths studied in the Soviet Union, 200 studied in the German Democratic Republic and 2,000 studied in Cuba.

(U) The GRN controlled the dissemination of news within Nicaragua, either directly through its control of television, the national news service, numerous radio stations and its offical newspaper "Barricada", or indirectly through constraints on the 21 independent radio stations and censorship of the independent daily "La Prensa".

~~(S)~~ Nicaraguan military continued to receive large quantities of military equipment from the communist states including 66 T-55 tanks, 28 PT-76 light amphibious tanks, 63 BRT-152 armored personnel carriers, 24 BRDM-2 armored reconnaissance vehicles, 349 SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, and 7-12 MI-24/HIND helicopters. Additionally, 18,500 metric tons of military material, almost all from the communist states, were imported to Nicaragua by sea.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(S) In spite of fragmented leadership in 1984, the anti-Sandinista (Contra) forces reached a strength of 15,000 and sharply increased their capability to cause serious damage to the GRN, including 1,000 military deaths and millions of dollars in economic damage. The GRN claimed to have killed 3,000 contras and wounded 1,000. Growth of this internal conflict promoted significant shifts in strategy, tactics and military force structure. Prior to 1984, fighting anti-Sandinistas was left mostly to the local forces. This year the GRN organized "Irregular Warfare Battalions (BLI)," each composed of 1,000 regular Sandinista Popular Army (EPS) troops. Dedicated counterinsurgency battalions, up to eight BLIs, are currently combating the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDH). Additionally, the GRN began to upgrade civilian communications in areas with high anti-Sandinista activity to improve communication networks which support military operations, to bring the rural population into the mainstream of GRN control and to indoctrinate peasant populations.

(U) The GRN alienated portions of the population with the mandatory recruitment of eighteen year old youths, often through deceiving practices and night incursions into towns. The so called "patriotic draft" has backfired and triggered spontaneous demonstrations against the draft, as well as mother's groups which organize resistance.

(U) Relations between the Catholic church and the GRN worsened during 1984. The government expelled 16 priests and three nuns. Radio "Catolica" has been threatened with forced closing. The church has asked priests occupying official government positions to stop their participation in religious ceremonies and to dress in civilian clothes. The Pope has taken an active role in protecting the traditional Nicaraguan church.

(U) In November of 1984, the GRN sought to legitimize its government by conducting presidential elections. Former "junta" leader Daniel Ortega was elected President by a landslide victory due mostly to GRN manipulation of the political campaign. Among the GRN tactics were press censorship, disruption of opposition rallies by pro-government mobs ("turbas"), massive recruitment of minors into the military, lowered voting age of 15, and forced military voting. Additionally, there was persecution of opposition party members, thus forcing their withdrawal from participation in the "elections". By year end, the GRN was still facing a growing anti-Sandinista revolutionary force, increasing activism in the private sector, increased public resentment toward the patriotic draft, and a weak ecomomy. However, Nicaragua's continued massive military build-up and support of communist insurgency in Central America did not abate.

(U) PANAMA

(U) Dynamic changes in the politico-military environment of Panama characterized 1984. The year began with the resignation, on 13 February, of President Ricardo De La Espriella. The then Vice President and Panamanian Representative to the United Nations, Jorge Illueca, assumed the presidency. In a controversial election that was disputed by the major opposition coalition, Nicolas Ardito Barletta was elected President of Panama in May.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(C)~~ During his short term as President, Illueca, founder of a communist youth organization in Panama, played a significant role in closing USARSA. This school, which provided regionally oriented military training in Panama for 35 years, ceased operations on 30 September 1984, and was reestablished at Ft. Benning, Georgia in December. The "lameduck" Illueca preempted conclusion of the negotiations by making public statements that appealed to nationalistic feelings of the people and presented the closing of USARSA as another milestone of the Panama Canal Treaty.

~~(C)~~ On 11 October 1984, President Barletta assumed office facing strong challenges due to high unemployment, high per capita debt, a fragmented political base, government corruption, scandals and a strong military which had controlled Panamanian politics for the last sixteen years. Based on his previous experience as Vice-President of the World Bank, President Barletta began his presidency attempting to gain concensus for austere economic measures. By late 1984, the Barletta administration was facing active political opposition to his economic proposals and had isolated himself from the military leadership which supported his candidacy. The success or failure of his administration will depend on Barletta's ability to maintain an interdependent relationship with the Panama Defense Forces (PDF) while continuing to promote the democratic process.

~~(C)~~ In 1984, Panama received $10 million in MAP funds to upgrade the capabilities of the PDF and support the development of a plan for the defense of the Panama Canal. During the year, the PDF organized Battalion 2000, whose primary mission is the defense of the Canal, and participated in MINUTEMAN I, a combined engineering exercise with US Reserve forces. The PDF has continued its active involvement in civic action programs and has conducted extensive combined civic action activities in conjunction with participation in US combined exercises.

(U) PARAGUAY

~~(C)~~ Although Paraguay remains firmly in the grasp of President Stroessner, 1984 produced rare political activity by the opposition parties and open infighting within the ruling Colorado Party. The first political rally to be staged by an opposition party in over fifteen years was held by the Revolutionary Febrerista Party (PRF) on 15 February in Asuncion. The rally was used as a forum to denounce the repressiveness of the Stroessner regime and call for the establishment of a democracy. The fact that the PRF participated in the rally was surprising because of their close affiliation with the National Accord parties who had pledged to abstain from participating in the electoral process. An open division emerged within the Colorado Party when [redacted] Benitez, Stroessner's private secretary, attempted to gain one of the three party vice presidencies. Benitez's decision was adamantly opposed by the traditionalist wing of the Colorado Party and resulted in the first public dissent with the party in thirty years. When the officials were selected on 19 September, Abdo Benitez was not chosen as Vice President, but retained his position as Party Secretary. It was extremely uncharacteristic of President Stroessner to permit the internal dissension to become public knowledge.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(S)~~ On 22 March, the Government of Paraguay indefinitely closed the opposition newspaper ABC COLOR. The closure is significant because the newspaper was Paraguay's most popular and vocal opponent of the Stroessner regime.

~~(S)~~ Agriculture, Paraguay's strongest economic sector, recovered from the disastrous rains and floods of 1983 with an increased growth rate of 5 percent over 1982. In March, the first of eighteen turbines became operational at the joint Brazilian-Paraguayan Itaipu dam project. The project, when completed, will enable Paraguay to export energy.

(U) PERU

~~(S)~~ President Belaunde and his government have been losing popularity since the November 1983 municipal election. The government has been unable to form a consensus necessary to deal with Peru's many problems; Belaunde has been focusing his attention on surviving until the April 1985 election. The failure of the Popular Action Party (AP) and the Popular Christian Party (PPC) to decide on a common presidential candidate in October will probably prevent the center-right from having a serious chance of winning the upcoming election. As the election draws closer, American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) candidate Alan Garcia is the front runner, although Marxist-Leninist Mayor Alfonso Barrantes could be a factor if he is able to maintain his disparate leftist coalition.

~~(S)~~ Peru's economic situation is a big factor in the probable win by the opposition in the April election. After a disastrous 12 percent drop in GDP in 1983, there has been only marginal growth in some sectors in 1984. Low world mineral prices and high interest rates hurt Peru's export performance. Inflation continues at over 100 percent. Peru's most serious economic problem is its unresolved foreign debt. Over $200 million is owed in interest payments to commercial banks. A new stand-by agreement was negotiated with the IMF in February, however government implementation required austerity measures that immediately came under intense political attack. In October, the IMF decided to curtail further credit due to Peru's inability to abide by the agreement. Special interest pressure and the upcoming elections have paralyzed the government and prevented the implementation of any serious austerity measures that might restore financial integrity.

~~(S)~~ Attacks by the indigenous Maoist Sendero Luminoso resumed in late June after several months of inactivity. This terrorist group, although centered in Ayacucho, has been able to conduct operations in a wide area of the country. In early 1984, the Sendero Luminoso began focusing on the upper Huallaga Valley, a center for illicit coca cultivation. In July the government issued two secret decrees that granted the Armed Forces increased authority in the counter-insurgency effort and declared a state of emergency in the upper Huallaga Valley and Ayacucho zones. On September 28, the US Embassy in Lima was attacked with automatic rifle fire causing considerable structural damage; the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA) claimed responsibilty. This terrorist group has been active in urban areas since November 1983 and is ideologically linked to the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua and the International Revolutionary Left; it is completely distinct from the Sendero Luminoso. In the last two months of 1984, the Sendero Luminoso has increased its attacks on security forces personnel most probably with the purpose of acquiring weapons.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(S)~~ Although the armed forces are currently involved in combatting the terrorist threat within the country, Peru's defense planning is based on the age-old threat from her neighbors and the need to fight a two front war--in the north against Ecuador and in the south against Chile. While Peru maintains an overwhelming military superiority over both countries, there is little likelihood of conflict in the near term. The Soviet Union continues to be the major supplier of military equipment and training to the Army and Air Force. These services have expressed some dissatisfaction with Soviet support and would like to purchase equipment from the US, especially UH-60 helicopters. US manufacturers find it difficult, however, to compete with the Soviet concessional pricing and credit terms, especially in light of reduced defense budgets. The Navy currently has no Soviet equipment or advisors. The War Minister, General Julia Julia has publicly stated that the military will respect the democratic process. The military would most likely only intervene if there was evidence of fraud favoring the left, social instability approaching anarchy or in the unlikely event that the Marxist-Leninist United Left (IU) won the presidential election. The Armed Forces are reluctant to enter into anti-narcotics operations for fear that the military would become contaminated with bribes from narcotics traffickers. They also believe that anti-narcotics operation would strengthen the narco-terrorist connection by alienating coca growers, forcing them to cooperate with Sendero Luminoso.

~~(S)~~ In 1984 Peru exported a record coca crop to the United States. Overhead photography indicated that over 100,000 tons of coca leaf were produced, equivalent to about 212 metric tons of cocaine. With this year's crop, Peru has surpassed Bolivia as the world's largest coca producer. The armed forces have taken the position that the battle against narcotics is a police problem and have purposely avoided contact with narcotics traffickers. The US funded program to eradicate illicit drug production in the upper Huallaga Valley was temporarily suspended in November when nineteen coca eradication workers were murdered.

(U) SURINAME

(U) The socio-economic situation generally deteriorated during the year. Foodstuffs, medical items and imported manufactured items became more scarce. This situation has been primarily the result of exhausted foreign reserves, and continued suspension of Dutch economic aid since December 1982. Aid from the US also continued to be withheld during the year.

~~(S)~~ The Army leadership, a collection of former corporals and sergeants, remains the power behind the civilian government. As a consequence, the government has no claim to legitimacy and little popular support. Travel to regional countries and visits by others to Suriname have been looked upon by LTC Bouterse as a way of adding legitimacy and a degree of international recognition to his regime. In July he visited Nicaragua and publicly voiced his support for the Sandinista revolution and declared the US to be the common enemy of both Nicaragua and Suriname. No viable opposition to or alternative for Bouterse emerged during 1984.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

~~(C)~~ Brazil has become the chief supplier of military arms and training to Suriname. Arms deliveries consisted of small arms and ammunition, plus a small number of armored personnel carriers. Military training was also conducted on a wide variety of topics in Brazil.

(U) In September, Suriname hosted the Confederation of International Military Sports basketball championships. This event was criticized by many sectors of the country because of more important needs for government funds. In March, USSOUTHCOM's basketball team visited Suriname as a way of enhancing contact with the government. The visit was considered a public relations success.

(U) URUGUAY

(U) 1984 was significant for Uruguay because it marked the country's return to democracy after twelve years of military rule. Dialogue on the transition to democracy was initiated by the military in April 1983. Formal talks soon broke down, although informal talks continued. Subsequent actions taken by the government, such as recognition of the Labor Party and renewal of the Christian Democratic Party's right to participate in the election, improved the atmosphere for negotiations.

~~(C)~~ As promised by the military, the Blanco Party Leader, Wilson Ferreira, was arrested on his return to Uruguay. Charges included "subversive association," "defaming the military," and "undermining the constitution." The military's animosity toward Ferreira was the result of his blistering attacks against the Institution during the 1970's and his testimony before Congress that resulted in the termination of US economic assistance. The large scale protests that Ferreira hoped would pressure the governemnt into releasing him never materialized. Most Uruguayans would not risk jeopardizing the transition for Ferreira's sake. The Blanco Party protested the arrest of their leader by refusing to participate in the negotiations which began on 26 July. On 3 August, the "Naval Club" agreement was reached and on 15 August the Government of Uruguay issued Institutional Act 19R promulgating the agreement. Elections took place on 25 November and the new government was invested on 1 March 1985.

~~(C)~~ In an effort to broaden electoral participation, the government reinstated voting privileges for 500 Broad Front members. All but the Communist Party and its associated factions were free to participate. A few politicians, including Wilson Ferreira and Broad Front leader Liber Seregina, were prohibited from running for office. On 25 November Julio Sanguinetti and the Colorado Party won by a large majority, winning 41 percent of the vote. The Blancos won 35 percent and the Broad Front 22 percent. The Blancos suffered a serious setback both in Montevideo and in the interior. Their contentious program calling for the nationalization of banks, agrarian reform and unrestricted amnesty apparently frightened conservatives without gaining support from the leftist Broad Front. The Broad Front did manage to gain support from voters who shifted dramatically from the radical Marxist-Leninist left to the less ideologically oriented Social Democratic candidates.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Uruguay has made significant progress in reducing the relative size of the fiscal deficit and moderating inflationary pressures. The economy is still plagued by slow export expansion, high interest rates and a weak investment climate. The IMF has decided not to consider a new stand-by arrangement because of the government's failure to comply with fiscal deficit targets.

(U) VENEZUELA

(U) The economic boom of the 1970's has long passed and 1984 found Venezuela facing some hard economic decisions. Austerity became a reality with little money available for major expenses. In May, the Minister of Defense (MOD) established a policy requiring all military procurement programs to be justified and approved by the MOD Superior Joint Staff on a case by case basis. Final approval rested with the President. Most major military purchase programs and projects were held in abeyance until after satisfactory negotiation of the Venezuelan debt.

(U) During 1984, the Armed Forces of Cooperation (FAC) was established as a fourth and separate service operating exclusively under the MOD. Prior to this the FAC operated as a security/police/paramilitary organization under the auspices of the MOD, the Ministries of Interior and Treasury, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. Cooperation between Colombia and Venezuela increased during 1984. Both countries were concerned with increased drug, contraband and terrorist activities along their border. Despite a mutual policy agreement of "hot-pursuit", Colombia and Venezuela continued to be plagued with a lingering mistrust of each other.

~~(C)~~ Command of the USMILGP changed in June, as Colonel Wilson, USAF, replaced Colonel Riggs, USAF. In January, Admiral Watkins, CNO, visited Venezuelan naval facilities. In August, a communications survey along the border with Colombia was conducted to identify technical requirements to enhance cross-border communication and country-to-country coordination. Exercise UNITAS XXV was successfully completed in September.

(U) The Peace Delta (F-16) Program continued to be a successful project. Training and integration of the aircraft into the Venezuelan Air Force was accomplished with minimum difficulties. By the end of the year, $516 million of the $615 million program had been paid.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COMMUNICATIONS

(U) J6 DIRECTORATE. On 28 June 1984 [redacted] arrived at the J6 directorate and was assigned as Chief of Current Operations Division.

(U) EXERCISES

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) POST AHUAS TARA II. Continuing presence in Honduras (Jan 83 to Present). The services (primarily Army) continue to provide command and control communications in support of US forces in Honduras. USSOUTHCOM J6 still retains operational control over deployment of communications assets to support these forces. Communications can be more effectively termed "post, camp and station" in a field environment. This remains a highly effective operation to train communications personnel at all levels.

(U) GRANADERO I (3 May - 30 Jun 84). The Joint Communications Support Element, (JCSE) provided the bulk of the internal communications for Joint Task Force 7 during Granadero I. This was an excellent exercise for JCSE and Service communicators as they supported various Central American forces under austere conditions.

(U) KINDLE LIBERTY 84 (Jan- Feb 85). The scenario for KL85 pointed out that in country communications assets to support the exercise were totally insufficient. A corps area signal battalion was deployed from CONUS to provide command and control communications for the Combined/Joint Task Force. Supplemental communications were provided by the JCSE. Many lessons were learned from this exercise.

(U) FUERZAS UNIDAS COLOMBIA (27 Jun 84 - 15 Jul 84) and ECUADOR (15 Jul 84-26 Jul 84). Both were JCS directed, USSOUTHCOM sponsored, joint/combined air, ground and naval exercises. Participation included elements of active duty U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel. Primary communications support for the exercises was provided by JCSE. Both exercises provided outstanding training vehicles for host country participants and all U.S. elements invoved.

~~(S)~~ NIGHT TRAIN 84 . (5 Apr - 13 Apr 84). The JCS worldwide Command Post Exercise emphasized that USSOUTHCOM communications equipment would probably not be damaged under a nuclear attack scenario, but connectivity with the CINC's would be seriously degraded due to damage to CONUS facilities. Command Center personnel received valuable training in using minimum communications capabilities.

(U) USCINCSO SUPPORT

~~(S)~~ AN/URC-110 TACSAT CONTINGENCY SUPPORT PACKAGES. Eleven TACSAT Radio Packages were procured through the CINC C^2 Initiatives Program to support OPATT teams in El Salvador during the GOES Elections. These radios are used for security and a crossflow of time sensitive information from remote sites in El Salvador.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT TO USCINCSO. Three special deployable communications packages consisting of URC-110 TACSAT radio, Vinson secure, and HF radio were procured along with three special packages consisting of HF radio and facsimile equipment.

(U) REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES. ROC 1-84 for a CENTAM Regional Communications System was submitted to JCS for validation. USSOUTHCOM in conjunction with USCINCLANT, submitted ROC 2-84 "Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN)" to JCS for review. USSOUTHCOM ROC's 1-83, USCINCSO Regional Voice Network, and 2-83, USSOUTHCOM Interface Upgrade with the WWMCCS, were in the process of implementation. Communications support requirements were documented in an Information System Architecture/Integration Plan Panama by USAISMA.

(U) DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY(DCA). DCA provided assistance in several areas to design command, control and communications upgrades. A CINC C^2 Initiative Project provided DCA the funds to implement/train personnel to use the system of mini computers that were distributed throughout the headquarters. This project also funded the development/installation of a TACSAT/AUTOSEVOCOM interface box in the JRC. This extended the secure voice system to the CINC when he is in the field. DCA teams researched, developed, and assisted in the publication of the USCINCSO Command and Control Master Plan for 1984. The team also assisted in the development of a ROC to upgrade the USSOUTHCOM command center facilities.

(U) COMPONENT COMMUNICATIONS

a. The 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Directorate of Communications-Electronics (DC-E) designed a new Signal Battalion to support Army forces in Panama. In November 1984, a planning cell was formed consisting of personnel who were requisitioned against a new signal battalion. The planning cell's primary mission is to plan and coordinate all the Adminstrative, Intelligence, Training and Operations, and Logistical support actions in organizing a Signal Battalion. Designated as the 154th Signal Battalion (Light), this unit has been approved for activation on 1 September 1985. Designed on the Light Infantry Division Signal Battalion model, the 154th Signal Battalion will support a Deployed Joint Task Force and US Army South mission. Coordination visits to FORSCOM, DA, and the Signal School were conducted during the 1984 timeframe.

b. Two each Tactical Satellite radios, URC-110s, were acquired for the 193d Infantry Brigade. One was installed in the Brigade Emergency Operations Center (EOC); the other provided a deployed capability to the Army Forces (ARFOR) Commander. Two high frequency radios, URC-92s, were also acquired. One was installed in the EOC, the other at the Regional Military Training Center (RMTC). The Brigade Radio Teletype Vans (AN/GRC-142/122s) are being rehabilitated through the Coordinated Logistics Support Program (CLSP), a depot maintenance rebuild program.

c. Secure communications posture of the Brigade has improved with the fielding of VINSON secure equipment (KY-57 and KY-58). The new equipment training team arrived in November 1984. VINSON fielding is scheduled to be completed during the April 1985 timeframe.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

d. Twenty-three PARKHILL secure devices were obtained for use by Army Component, USSOUTHCOM. Eleven were acquired for use by the Army Component, USSOUTHCOM. Eleven were acquired for use by the Brigade and the remaining to support missions in Central and South America.

e. The Brigade provided a tactical secure FM communication system in support of Cerro La Mole and Tiger Island radar communications sites from December 1983 to February 1984. The assets that were deployed were three FM radio stations, one FM retrans station, COMSEC support items, and three personnel.

f. Requisitions were initiated to procure Sunair Scancall SC-10 High Frequency Transceiver radios to upgrade the 193d Infantry Brigade HF communications capabilities. funding was approved by JCS in December 1984 and radios are being procured at this time.

g. Ft. Amador Operations Center continued to operate throughout 1984 without AUTODIN access. This essential capability was lost with closure of USNAVCOMMSTA Balboa in September of 1983. A semi-automated remote terminal KDVT off the Howard SRT had been programmed for installation in April 1984 but by year's end was still not available. At this time, projection for installation is FY 1987. In light of this delay COMUSNAVSO has initiated action for a temporary Navy access using LDMX with NTCC Breezy Point, Norfolk, VA. This indirect AUTODIN access is available using existing CONUS-Panama connectivity and spare equipment.

h. In May of 1984, USNAVSTA Panama Canal (activity that provided communications guards for COMUSNAVSO) obtained authorization for a 12 man communications branch consisting of 11 communications operators and 1 communications yeoman. This manning was provided to assist in operating the Navy's residual communications facilities at COMUSNAVSO/USNAVSTAPANCANAL headquarters at Ft. Amador, Panama.

(U) AUTOMATED SYSTEMS

(U) ADP Equipment (ADPE) Configuration Changes. Memory modules were added to both Honeywell Level 6 computing systems to upgrade local processing capabilities. Also, twelve Honeywell Model 6/10 microcomputers were delivered with emulation packages which allow the microcomputers to connect as "dumb" terminals to the WWMCCS Network.

(U) ADPE Configuration and Facility Upgrades. Planning continued, along with some initial implementation activity, for major upgrades to both IDHS and WWMCCS ADPE configurations and the facility to house the new ADPE.

1. IDHS. Logicon Corporation completed their study effort to design a USSOUTHCOM Intelligence Support System (SCISS). A portion of the design, to include the automated message handling approved by DIA in their validation of the Oct 82 Mission Element Needs Statement (MENS), was selected for implementation. A major concern during this period was manpower to operate the SCISS equipment. DAMI-AM requested (13 Apr 84 ltr) a commitment by USSOUTHCOM to provide necessary personnel from existing resources if no additions to the command

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

were approved. USSOUTHCOM (10 May 84 USSC ltr) declined to make that commitment. Five operator spaces were authorized in the FY85 GDIP. This, combined with the probability of additional authorizations in the FY 86 JMP and/or GDIP, has allowed the project to continue. Planned configuration will include four PDP 11/XX processors to be installed as soon as the facility is ready (see below). The Deputy SCJ2 was appointed 8 May 84 by SCCS as SCISS Project Director. See SCJ2 report for additional information.

2. WWMCCS. JCS validated (281953Z Mar 84 msg) the USSOUTHCOM Required Operational Capability (ROC) for upgrade of present remote capability to that of a WWMCCS host. The ROC validation message stated that authorizations requested for people to operate the equipment would be addressed separately. None of the 27 authorizations requested were approved in the FY85 JMP. Upgrade plans are proceeding based on indications that additional authorizations will be approved in the FY86 JMP. The initial upgrade configuration will include a Honeywell DPS-8 processor to be installed after facility modifications are completed (see below). Initial planning is also being done for FY87-90 conversion of our upgraded WWMCCS ADP host configuration to WWMCCS Information System (WIS) equipment. This is in conjunction with the worldwide conversion of WWMCCS ADP to WIS.

3. Facility. Studies conducted in early 1984 determined the Aug 83 plan of modifying Bldg 1226 at Ft Amador to be a Special Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) for selected computer and intelligence activities was the most timely and least expensive of known alternatives. USSOUTHCOM Chief of Staff reinitiated Bldg 1226 activity (ref SCCS msg, 131554Z Mar 84) in March 1984. The "Minor Construction" project for alterations to Bldg 1226 was approved (HQ DAEN msg, 101400Z Aug 84) by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (IL&FM) in Aug 84 but funds were withheld (ref DAEN msg, 051900Z Oct 84) by the House Subcommittee on Military Construction Appropriations. Funds were released after a 19 Oct 84 briefing to the HAC subcommittee staff by SCJ6-A. Mobile District of the Army Engineers had source selection activities for the Bldg 1226 in Dec 84 with contract award scheduled for Jan 85.

4. C2 Prototype System. The C2 Prototype System was implemented as a first step to Office Automation. The system consisted of four briefcase and 12 Stand-alone computers supplied by CINC Initiative funding. The system is fully operational and in full use by the command. Additional software and hardware is in the procurement cycle. Training in mass was conducted on both elements of the C2 Prototype system. Twelve users were trained on the Briefcase system and 60 users were trained on the Stand-alone system. Training continues on an as needed basis throughout the command.

(U) ADP Operations. In May, ASD deployed a WWMCCS terminal to Honduras in support of AHUAS TARA '84. The equipment was kept in use approximately 16 hours per day during the exercise. This was the second time USSOUTHCOM utilized this capability.

(U) ADP Organization. The FY85 JMP authorized five new operator positions to support data processing upgrades. Additionally, the JMP upgraded five positions

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(Chief of ASD, Chief of Applications and Systems Branch, Computer Systems Programmer, Computer Applications Programmer, NCOIC of Computer Operations) and downgraded three Computer Operator positions.

(U) Computer Systems Integration Branch. The new one man branch was formed to provide technical expertise on planned hardware upgrades and to ensure that the command had local training and reference capability on the implemented micro-computer systems. The branch's responsibility will be integrated into the other ASD branches during FY85.

(U) Applications and Systems. Efforts during this period were towards refinements and validation of existing systems in addition to new systems.

1. The following systems were retired:

J2
RIS - Recon Information System
AIR - Recon Missions Tracking (Air Traffic Only)
MISSION - Recon Missions Tracking
TIP - Travelers in Panama
ACCESS - Tunnel Access List
BILLET - SI Billet Roster
IROL - Imagery Recon Objectives List
COORD CONV (Stand-Alone) - Coordinate Conversion

J3
PSYOPS - Psychological Operations Data File

J1
PERSONNEL/JMP - Personnel History File

J5
TRAINING - IAAFA Training Record

COMMAND GRP

PLAN - OPLAN 6150-82

2. The following New Systems were/are being developed:

J2
SURGE - Ballot Box (Election Surveillance)
BIG BIZ - Economic Trends Monitoring

J1
AWARDS - USSOUTHCOM Awards/Submission History

3. The following Systems underwent major revisions:

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

J2
BIO - Biographics Data Base
BID - Bilingual ID Card History

(U) Assistance External to USSOUTHCOM. Technical assistance given to agencies outside of USSOUTHCOM has become a continuing task for this Division. The following were the major efforts in this arena:

1. TTC - A new computer system was installed at the Tropic Test Center (TTC). Individuals at the TTC had little or no knowledge as to its capabilities or standard usage. A team from this Division evaluated their existing data automation capabilities and projected requirements and then recommended procedures and actions to accomplish the required automation functions.

2. Government of Colombia. USSOUTHCOM was requested to assist the Colombian Government in an evaluation of their Data Processing capabilities for today and the future. Members of this Division were members of a team which was formed to render this assistance. A complete evaluation of current capabilities with recommendations as to improvements was prepared and forwarded to the appropriate agency within the Colombian Government. In addition, a new system was designed to fulfill future requirements. This included a sample of current ADP available through a sampling of vendors.

3. 470th MI. The 470th MI received sets of new computer equipment with little or no training. A request for training assistance was made of this Division. A unique training course to fit their needs was developed and taught by members of this Division.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

(U) The Office of the Special Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Southern Command for Program Analysis and Evaluation (PA&E) was established as part of the Command Group in June 1983. PA&E acts as a special staff group providing analytical support to the CINC and the USSOUTHCOM Staff.

(U) The functions of PA&E are as follows:

- Rapid analytic capability for CINC
- Long range planning in resource and facility matters
- Command liaison with PPBS community
- Congressional liaison
- Assist in systems integration
- Maintain liaison with Washington issues
- Monitorship of advanced technology projects
- Provide language support
- Provide research for CINC speeches and briefings

(U) Within these functions, PA&E developed the preparation materials for USCINCSO's appearances before several Congressional Committees, meetings of the Defense Resources Board (DRB), the Army Commanders Conference, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and various War Colleges and other special audiences. PA&E is the focal point for planning and coordinating USCINCSO's strategy into logically constructed programs through the PPBS system. The office has also assisted the CINC in articulating his strategy for Central and South America and for the initiatives required to operationalize that strategy. In addition the office has coordinated with CONUS-based national intelligence, and research and engineering communities for projects and assistance of mutual interest.

(U) PA&E coordinated deployment to Panama of high technology equipment for inclusion into Exercise Blue Blade 84. The equipment, which has potential for use in Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) scenarios, was incorporated into exercise play during period 16-23 Sep 84. In addition it was displayed at Howard, AFB on 24 Sep 84 to a gathering of 25 senior Latin American officers and approximately 75 other US guests from USSOUTHCOM components and regional USMILGPs. A night live fire demonstration at Empire Range followed the static display. Equipment demonstrated included Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR), night vision devices, laser designators, direction finding gear, radio equipment, a remotely piloted vehicle, aerostat-borne radar with downlink capability, infrared strobelights and searchlights, and a weapon refurbushing process.

~~(C)~~ As direct result of the technology demonstration, the Salvadoran Air Force tested, evaluated, and ordered laser equipped FLIR gear for integration into Hughes 500 helicopters. In addition, USSOUTHCOM diverted funding to obtain an aerostat-borne radar system for deployment into the command's AO. Several other initiatives within the AO have been the direct result of the demonstration, especially involving FLIR and night vision devices.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) PA&E is directing the establishment of the Research and Analysis Directorate (RAD), which will be functional on 1 October 1985. This program was approved by the JCS and managed by the Joint Analysis Directorate (JAD) to provide the CINCs an increased analytical capability. In USSOUTHCOM's case, we will receive a VAX 8600 computer to support the employment of the Joint Theater Level Simulation (JTLS). 18 analysts and 4 administrative personnel will man this directorate.

(U) PA&E managed and coordinated CINCSO's programs through the FY86-90 POM cycle and DRB Issue deliberations. The POMs were published in May 84 and the Program Decision Memorandums (PDM) for USSOUTHCOM were issued in November 84 with the result that virtually all of our programs were resourced.

(U) The following officers are assigned to PA&E:

	Name	Position
	(b)(6)	CH, PA&E (Until 12 Aug 84)
	(b)(6)	CH, Operations Research, System Analysis, Chief PA&E (After 12 Aug 84)
Navy	(b)(6)	CH, Program Analysis
	(b)(6)	Program Analyst
	(b)(6)	Program Analyst
Navy	(b)(6)	ORSA Analyst, CH ORSA (After 1 Sep 84)
	(b)(6)	ORSA Analyst

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

ENGINEERING

THE ENGINEER DIRECTORATE - The USSOUTHCOM Engineer Directorate has just completed its first full calendar year of existence since its formation in Sep 83. COL Paul W. Woodbury assumed the position of command Engineer on 3 September 84 from COL Weinert. Just prior to the end of calendar year 84, approval for a permanent staff of four officers, one NCO, and a secretary was sanctioned by JCS following interim assistance with TDY personnel (officially authorized by Joint Manpower Document on 1 Oct 84). Ever increasing engineer activity throughout USSOUTHCOM has been recognized and the Engineer Directorate continues to become more involved in LATAM OPLANS, MILCON, Master Planning Housing, Treaty Affairs, Exercises, Civic Action environmental protection humanitarian assistance, and country team.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - Construction in Panama continues in the areas of working, living, recreational improvements, minor MCA projects, energy conservation improvements and enhancement operational capabilities. Monies committed and programmed through 1991 total over $141M. Committed and programmed funds dedicated to enhancement operational capabilities in Honduras total over $85M through 1991. All of the above construction included Army, Navy and Air Force projects. On 14 February 1985 a ribbon cutting ceremony at Palmerola Air Base culminated a $13M project started in 1983 upgrading the airfield and runway facilities.

TROOP CONSTRUCTION, JTX AHUAS TARA III - The planning phases and site survey for this Joint Training Exercise began in late 1984. The 20th Engr Bn, from Ft. Campbell, KY is scheduled to be deployed to Honduras in early 1985 for the construction of two base camps, restoring the San Lorenzo Airfield, construction of parking area, anti-tank obstacles and four wells. The 618th Engr Co, Ft. Bragg, NC will be deployed for the repair of Cucuyagua Airfield, HO.

NATIONAL GUARD ENGINEER TRAINING, PANAMA - Preliminary planning began in late 1984 for the deployment of Louisiana, Missouri and Alabama National Guard Engineer units for Exercise BLAZING TRAILS, to be held in early 1985. Training will include base camp construction, road construction and repair and a supply and storage area.

EXPANDED ENGINEER INTEREST IN LATAM - One of the most significant initiatives that has taken place is the upgrade of LATAM military engineer units to create Host Nation capabilities for nation-building, civic action, and disaster relief. USSOUTHCOM is in the process of assessing the capabilities and needs of each nation to formulate a detailed development plan for the region. The assessment team has so far visited three LATAM countries surveying engineer capabilities and needs; - Peru, Honduras, and El Salvador. Reports are being reviewed and additional selected countries are being scheduled for assessment.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

TREATY AFFAIRS

(U) During calendar year 1984, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Treaty Affairs (DCS, TA) was reorganized. Effective 1 June 84 the Combined Board Division, previously attached to the J-3, was placed under the DCS, TA, to combine both Treaty-mandated military functions under one office. The DCS, TA now controls the Joint Committee Division which is responsible for developing negotiating positions on issues arising under the Status of Forces Agreement (Agreement in Implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977), (SOFA) and the Combined Board (CB) which continues to be responsible for coordinating all combined activities associated with the defense and protection of the Canal (as required by Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977).

~~(C)~~ Despite some apparent setbacks, due to the impending change to civilian rule in Panama and the Panamanian Defense Forces' (PDF) desire to reduce their signature in governmental affairs, the trend toward increased interaction and professionalism among the binational staffs of both the Joint Committee (JC) and the CB continued. The most notable achievements were the accomplishment, without incident, of a number of Treaty-mandated transfers and operational changes; the signature of two JC arrangements, the negotiation of a lease permitting the US Forces to occupy 290 sets of quarters released to Panama by the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) and the signature of an intelligence sharing agreement which should enhance future efforts toward combined protection of the Canal.

(U) JOINT COMMITTEE DIVISION

(U) GENERAL: 1984 was a milestone year in terms of Treaty-mandated activities. Ft Gulick, except for family housing, community service facilities, and the ammunition storage area was transferred to Panama. Housing at France Field was also transferred. PCC employees lost their PX, Commissary and APO privileges. "Transfer of Function" personnel were required to move from PCC housing. And, the US Army School of the Americas (USARSA) ceased operation at Ft Gulick. In addition, numerous issues related to the SOFA were either resolved or in various stages of development.

(U) ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

(U) TREATY-MANDATED TRANSFERS:

a. (U) Ft Gulick: The transfer of the majority of Ft Gulick was accomplished by diplomatic note, effective 1 October 1984; the PDF assumed control of the post on that date, renaming it the Jose A. Espinar Military Instruction Center. The US Forces retained control over military housing areas, most community service facilities, and the ammunition storage area. Arrangements regarding the operational aspects of joint occupancy of the area were under preparation at the end of the calendar year.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

b. (U) France Field: Two housing areas in the France Field complex were transferred to Panama; the US retained one housing section consisting of approximately 60 units which appears as part of the Coco Solo complex on Treaty maps.

c. (U) Bldg 29C, Balboa: The remaining warehouse building in the Balboa port industrial area, formerly housing Naval reserve assets was transferred effective 1 October.

d. (U) Closure of Balboa Commissary: The US Forces-operated commissary facility in the Balboa townsite closed 30 September. As a result, hours were extended at the remaining commissaries. The effect on military families has been minimal. The PCC has retained the use of the building for additional office space.

e. (U) Loss of Privileges by PCC Employees: Approximately 1000 of 1500 PCC employee families lost PX, commissary and APO privileges effective 1 October. The remainder retained privileges through the employment of a family member with the Department of Defense (DOD). The loss of customers has had little direct effect on the military system. PCC efforts to provide compensation to affected employees caused considerable concern on the part of Panama. The extension of the diplomatic pouch to these personnel has resulted in two formal protest notes to the US Embassy.

f. (U) Housing for "Transfer of Function" Personnel: The Treaty-mandated requirement that all former Panama Canal Company personnel, whose functions were assumed by the DOD, vacate PCC housing by 1 October created considerable turbulence and lengthy waiting lists for family housing among the components, particularly in the Pacific area. The problem was substantially resolved through the leaseback of 290 sets of quarters which were transferred on 1 October 1984 to Panama by PCC.

g. ~~(C)~~ Closure of USARSA: Negotiation for the continuation of the US Army School of the Americas at Ft Gulick appeared promising until mid-year with the PDF generally in agreement over the manner in which an enlarged institute offering courses in various aspects of national development would operate. However, by August, it became apparent that the PDF, and in particular, BG Noriega, could not or would not go against the nationalistic fervor of his appointed civilian government and finalize the tentative agreement. Closure orders were issued on 15 August; fixed school assets at Ft Gulick were transferred to the PDF on 30 September 1984 in compliance with the Treaty.

(U) HOUSING LEASEBACK: Although BG Noriega had agreed in principle in 1983 with the concept of leasing back to the US Forces a number of housing units which Panama was to acquire in October, 1984, negotiations on the issue foundered until December 1984. A lease was finally arranged via diplomatic channels; the US Forces acquired 290 sets of quarters for a three-year period for a cost of $6.5M--an average of approximately $600.00 per unit per month, excluding utilities and maintenance. The issue of preferential treatment on electrical rates remained unresolved at the end of the year.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) ARRANGEMENTS: Two JC Arrangements were concluded during 1984. The first dealt with the release of personnel not subject to US jurisdiction. This arrangement, a companion to the 1983 arrangement covering the transfer of US personnel, provides that the US Forces will "immediately" transfer custody of non-US personnel apprehended by US authorities, and provides the means of delineating the circumstances of their detention. The term "immediately" has been defined as within one hour of being detained. The second arrangement implemented provisions of paragraph 12, Article XX, of the SOFA by requiring US Forces contractors to obtain civil liability insurance covering their employees while in the performance of official duties. The insurance must be obtained from companies licensed to do business in Panama.

(U) PENDING ISSUES:

(U) GENERAL: As the year 1984 came to a close, a number of arrangements affecting the SOFA were nearing finalization, and one major issue which had been in abeyance had resurfaced.

(U) Procurement Preference: As a result of discussions held between Panamanian Foreign Minister Cardoze and administration officials in Washington in December, the DOD agreed to re-look the issue of transportation charges in relation to goods acquired in the US for the US Forces in Panama. Following these meetings, Panama's JC representatives attempted to revive a 1980 proposal concerning procurement which contains many provisions contrary to US public law and DOD regulations. Efforts are underway to determine the lattitude available to the US Forces on this issue.

(U) ARRANGEMENTS:

(U) Ft Gulick: Four separate arrangements are in the final review process. One delineates the boundaries--subject to survey--and defines operational aspects of jurisdiction in remaining areas of coordination. Two concern the usage of US Forces- provided electrical and water systems. The last defines the manner in which certain community service facilities--theater, swimming pool, and chapel--will be shared.

(U) Vehicle Importation: Final version delineating the numbers of duty-free vehicles a member of the forces may have at any point in time is awaiting clearance by Panamanian customs authorities.

(U) Bilingual ID Card: Updates data to be contained on the card and provides a more efficient format. The arrangement has been initiated and is in the final review stage.

(U) Household Goods Inspection: Established the parameters under which Panamanian customs authorities will be allowed to inspect imported/exported personal belongings of members of the US Forces.

(U) Property Imported by Contractors: Establishes the norms under which contractors will be permitted to import property in fulfillment of their contracts.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Transfer of Duty-free Property: Established the frequency and defines the methods by which boats and aircraft may be transferred to other parties by members of the US Forces.

COMBINED BOARD DIVISION

(U) GENERAL: 1984 was a year of change for the CB. Changes included the reorganization of the US element as part of the Office of the DCS, TA, and the reassignment of all action officers in both the US and PDF elements. Perhaps the greatest change, however, was the impact of the installation of a new civilian President and Government in Panama. Some of the lines of authority that had been abrogated by the PDF are now, at least nominally, within the realm of the civilian government. At year's end, most were still in a state of flux and had not been precisely redrawn. This lack of definition was felt in the coordination of transportation agreements and in coordination of the entry of third-country students and visitors at the invitation of the United States.

~~(C)~~ Generally, cooperation between the US and PDF elements of the CB improved as the year progressed. Many initiatives were undertaken, and initial cooperation and progress on joint agreements were considerable. However, most never reached finalization. Two noteworthy exceptions were the signing of the General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) and PDF participation in planning for combined exercises.

(U) ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

(U) General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA): After several false starts and sporadic action, the GSOMIA was finalized and signed in August. This important document is the vehicle by which the US and Panamanian forces can legally exchange classified information regarding the protection and defense of the Canal.

(U) Combined Exercises: 1984 marked the first time that the BLUE BLADE exercise was held outside the confines of the old "Canal Zone." Although financial and political constraints diminished the level of PDF participation, the August exercise included significant participation by the BN 2000 staff and PDF security elements. This year, the exercise became a general canal defense exercise vice an air defense exercise. From January to May, a combined engineer exercise, MINUTEMAN I, was held in the western coastal region of the Azuero Peninsula. Additionally, high altitude training continued in the Volcan region of Panama.

(U) *Combined Exercise Planning: The US element of the CB has ceased its* participation in planning for combined exercise. More importantly, it was able to convince both the US and PDF planners of the importance of PDF participation from the start of the planning process. The PDF element of the CB and elements of the General Staff have shown a significant increase in their interest and participation in exercise planning. From the outset, they were involved with the planning for KINDLE LIBERTY 85 and BLAZING TRAILS 85, the continuation of MINUTEMAN I.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Medical Readiness Training Exercises (MEDRETES): Largely through the efforts of the USMILGP, combined, joint MEDRETES have served the dual function of providing essential training to US medical and support personnel as well as needed humanitarian assistance to remote locales in Panama. In addition to the engineer and medical activities that were part of the civic action portions of JCS exercises, eight MEDRETES were conducted in 1984. These exercises involved the coordination and participation of the Naval Medical Research Training Unit (NMRTU) and the Panamanian regional health services as well as medical, logistics and transportation personnel and assets of the US and Panamanian military.

~~(S)~~ Third-country Training: The closure of USARSA at Ft Gulick significantly decreased our ability to conduct Army training for thrid-country students in Panama. After 1 October, no mechanism existed for the US to invite third-country students to attend Army training in Panama. Our initial efforts to coordinate and establish such a mechanism through the CB were rebuffed and obfuscated by quotes from the Treaty. However, an informal agreement was reached prior to the end of the year to allow third-country training on a case-by-case basis, as long as the trainees arrived, trained and departed as unobtrusively as possible, and that such training in Panama not be publicized in local US military and Panamanian news media.

(U) PENDING ACTIONS:

(U) Combined Exercises: Two major combined exercises are planned for 1985--KINDLE LIBERTY 85 and BLAZING TRAILS, the continuation of MINUTEMAN I. Because of the significant increase in PDF participation in the planning phase, actual participation is expected to be the highest yet. Significant, too, is the fact that both exercises will again be conducted in the interior of Panama, vice the immediate vicinity of the Canal.

(U) USCINCSO/CDRPDF CONPLAN 6700: The Combined concept plan for the protection and defense of the Canal has been a unilateral US-prepared document since 1979. Prior to year's end little further had been accomplished; however, signature of the GSOMIA may spur combined interest in a revised plan during 1985.

(U) Search and Rescue (SAR): Although the PDF Air Force (FAP) has an embryonic SAR capability, the US still provided the bulk of assets for SAR missions in the Panama area. US component forces have agreed in principle to a combined, joint SAR center, and a formal proposal is being prepared to begin discussions with Panama early next year.

(U) Freedom of Movement: Previous JC draft arrangements are being revised. Some are to be completed as combined US/PDF SOPs within the CB. Convoy and rail movement issues appear to be resolved, and their respective SOPs are being finalized for signature early next year.

(U) Emergency Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) Agreement: US Army and Air Force components have agreed to use similar emergency IFR procedures; the Panamanian Civil Aviation Directorate (DAC) has concurred in these procedures. An agreement on combined procedures is under preparation.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

~~(S)~~ *Canal Vulnerability Study: The mining of the Suez Canal approaches this* year renewed interest in a combined study of the vulnerability of the Panama Canal to terrorist activities. A unilateral US memorandum of understanding on anti-terrorist actions has been developed. Once approved, it will serve as the basis for discussion with Panama in 1985.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(U) GENERAL. Central America, and USSOUTHCOM activities in that region continued to be the primary point of interest for U.S. and international news media covering Latin America. The greatest concentration of news media were in El Salvador and Honduras for direct coverage of events in that area. However, visits to USSOUTHCOM Headquarters and component command activities in Panama by news media representatives were at a high level, with over 50 such visits by the international press corps during 1984. Interviews with USSOUTHCOM personnel were arranged as appropriate, and the Command policy of releasing accurate and prompt information was strictly adhered to. With rare exceptions, news media treatment of the command was generally objective.

(U) The Commander in Chief briefed the Washington Press Corps on external support to El Salvador guerrillas on 8 August 1984. In addition, he spoke to 18 organizations. Among these were the National Defense University, the Washington, DC Council on Foreign Relations, the International Council Meeting of Morgan Guarantee and Trust Company, the Army War College, Council of the Americas, the El Salvador American Chamber of Commerce, Air Command and Staff College, and the Air War College. The Public Affairs officer spoke before the New Orleans Navy League and gave briefings to members of the Georgia news media, USREDCOM briefing for retired generals, and to European USIS public affairs officers.

(U) The joint/combined exercises AHUAS TARA II and GRANADERO I, conducted in Honduras, were a focal point of media attention. The Deputy USSOUTHCOM PAO served as command PAO representative in the American Embassy Tegucigalpa USIS office during most of these exercise periods, and worked in close cooperation with the Embassy PAO and the Honduran Armed Forces Information Officer. Visits by news media to activities and field exercise sites were permitted only when authorized by the appropriate Honduran officials. In the post-Granadero I period, the Joint Task Force Bravo PAO was tasked to assume the additional role of military PAO in the Embassy. The second half of 1984 saw a series of small unit deployment training exercises, for which detailed response to query only public affairs guidance was prepared. No media coverage of these exercises was permitted due to their limited scope and duration, remote locations and command policy.

(U) The training of Latin American military personnel in Panama Canal Area Military Schools continued to be of high interest to news media, who frequently requested visits to the schooling facilities. These requests were normally honored. News media were apprised of the broad-based curricula of the schools, and emphasis was placed on advising them of the wide range of subjects taught which included both technical and tactical material, and of the significant contributions the schools have made to the development of the hemisphere.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) News Media were particularly interested in the status of the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA), which was mandated to cease operation in October 1984 under provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, unless agreement was reached with the Republic of Panama for it to operate beyond that date. Wide coverage was given to Department of the Army decision to move USARSA to Fort Benning, Georgia, when agreement with Panama for it to remain in Panama could not be consummated.

(U) Anti-US and anti-USSOUTHCOM rhetoric in the Panamanian press declined during the year, though there was some continuation of some leftist-oriented columnists of allegations that USSOUTHCOM was in some way violating provisions of the Panama Canal Treaty by its regional activities. The trend over recent years of a gradual decline in such diatribes continued.

(U) USSOUTHCOM aggressively followed its commitment to its internal audience of military and civilian personnel and their dependents to keep them informed of events relating to the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. The previously stated purpose of reducing tension, confusion and personal problems related to the Treaty was followed. Particular effort was placed on explanation of events related to housing of Transfer of Function personnel, Medical Care Provisions, and Commissary and Postal support to Panama Canal Commission employees.

(U) USSOUTHCOM COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM. To further the Community relations goals in the Republic of Panama, USSOUTHCOM again sent the 79th US Army Band to participate in the La Chorrera Agricultural, Trade and Folkloric Fair in La Chorrera, and the Azuero Fair in Santiago. The Command Parachute Team also participated in the Second Annual Precision Parachute Competition held during La Chorrera Fair. Additionally, the band and command parachute team, plus an audio-visual exhibit, participated in the International Trade Fair in David, Chiriqui Province, Panama.

(U) The official USSOUTHCOM Christmas program within the Republic was enthusiastically supported by the U.S. Southern Command and its components. Four Panamanian groups were sponsored by eight organizations within the USSOUTHCOM headquarters. Twenty-seven groups were sponsored by 21 organizations of the 193d Infantry Brigade. Twelve groups were sponsored by 14 organizations of the US Air Force Southern Air Division, and five groups were sponsored by nine organizations of the US Naval Station Panama.

(U) The 79th U.S. Army Band made a total of 11 Community Relations trips to eight different countries during the year, a decrease of one trip from the preceding year. They played before more than a half million spectators and were seen on national television by more than 11 million viewers during 1984. The band performed numerous other concerts and engagements in the Panama Canal Area on an official basis.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) The Command Parachute Team visited six countries during nine community relations trips during the year. This represented a decrease of two countries from the preceding year. The team performed before audiences that numbered over a quarter million and were seen on national television by an estimated two million more.

(U) The Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA) visited Latin America for the tenth consecutive year. The group's late January-early February visit included a 1-day stay in Panama, followed by 3½ days in Brazil. This visit provided 32 interested DOCA members with the opportunity to learn first hand of the situations and conditions common to the U.S. effort in the hemisphere.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK, ARMY BROADCASTING SERVICE. New personnel added to the SCN staff in 1984 were an Air Force officer specifically assigned to SCN as the Executive Officer and one civilian temporary hire in TV News. Three college students spent their summer learning and working with TV production, radio, and engineering, and an internship program was established with Balboa High School. The program has been very successful, with four students learning about and creating useful material for SCN. During July and August, SCN provided the annual training for two U.S. Army Reserve Broadcast Public Affairs Detachments (209th - Rome, Georgia and 340th - Flushing, New York). In November, an audience survey was disseminated to the SCN listening and viewing audience. The survey will be used to target audience tastes and to enhance SCN's programming. The physical security system of SCN was upgraded by placing a monitored surveillance camera outside the front door.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND TELEVISION NETWORK (SCN-TV) OPERATIONS. SCN-TV continued its operation throughout the year providing entertainment and informative programming from the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS) to the U.S. military and civilian personnel in Panama. The number of restricted programs in the AFRTS program package remained high, with SCN continuing to be the most heavily restricted AFRTS outlet in the world. In spite of the restrictions, great strides were made through local negotiations to improve television programming material. Earlier years of such programs as Magnum P.I., Dynasty, Hill Street Blues, Love Boat, Rockford Files, Hart to Hart, Fall Guy, and Mork and Mindy were some of the restricted programs obtained for airing through local negotiations. Also, through negotiations, the addition of such live programming as the 1984 Olympic Games, The Today Show, NBC Sunrise and NBC Baseball Game of the Week, have made a significant contribution to the overall schedule throughout the year. Because of these negotiations, SCN-TV was able to provide the audience with a high percentage of A.C. Nielsen top rated programs in 1984. Local live and videotape programming in support of command information objectives continued to play an important part on SCN-TV. Spot announcements promoted such themes as Energy Conservation, Alcohol & Drug Abuse, Treaty Facts, Family Relations, Volunteering, and Fraud, Waste & Abuse. Three live television remote broadcasts were aired during the year, the Fourth of July Parade, Patriot Open Bowling Tournament and a segment of the Turkey Bowl. The year 1984 saw the

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

continuation of Community Scene, our nightly 30 minute local news program and the monthly one-hour Family Forum program. Community Scene was the recipient of an Army Public Affairs Broadcasting award. Also, with the introduction of a new character generator (C.G.), a formalized system of command information using (C.G.) messages was implemented. Close coordination with PAOs provided approximately 400 (C.G.) messages monthly.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK RADIO OPERATIONS. SCN Radio had another busy year with a minimum of personnel to operate two 24-hour radio stations. During the year, SCN AM Radio fulfilled its mission of providing information and entertainment. A new radio studio was opened in September. Also, SCN provided live coverage of the 1984 Turkey Bowl and the MSA Fairs on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. A new jingle package was procured and aired, and radio and TV spots on a weekly basis were produced.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. The Engineering and Supply Section was involved in many major projects during the year. These projects included the rewiring of audio and video systems for the on-air control; the rewiring of audio and video systems for television production studio and the installation of new audio production board; the installation of a new television production work center and rebuilding the AM Radio studio. Preliminary work was accomplished for installation of new AM Radio towers and transmitters on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus. Permission was granted for increase from 1 KW to 10 KW - AM Radio transmitting power on the Atlantic side. AM Radio towers and buildings for AM transmitters were received and we are awaiting contract for installation. Meetings were held with representatives of RCA for installation of new satellite earth station equipment. Planning was accomplished for the installation and operation of a second television programming service by fiscal year 1987.

(U) SOUTHERN COMMAND NEWSPAPER OPERATIONS. The Southern Command Newspaper, known as the SCNews, is the authorized, unofficial, unified command newspaper for USSOUTHCOM and its components. It is collocated with the Southern Command Network in Bldg. 209, Fort Clayton. Policy supervision and direction for the SCNews is provided by the USSOUTHCOM Director of Public Affairs. Circulation as of 31 December 1984 was 32,300 copies.

(U) Manning is provided by component services based upon the proportion of their personnel assigned in the area. At the close of this reporting period, authorized and assigned personnel were: three Army enlisted, three Department of Army civilians, and one Air Force enlisted. At the beginning of the year, the newspaper staff was also authorized an officer (Capt.) as OIC. However, on 29 February 1984, the officer was transferred to the Southern Command Network. As a result of the transfer, the NCOIC, an Army Master Sergeant, assumed responsibility for management of the office and its personnel, in addition to the responsibility for publication of the newspaper. This was the first time a senior non-commissioned officer was given full responsibility, and placed in charge of the newspaper. The transfer was effected without adverse effect on accomplishment of the Southern Command News mission. In November, an Air Force Master Sergeant assumed duties as NCOIC.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) Funding for the SCNews, provided through the 193d Infantry Brigade Comptroller Officer, totaled $128,300. Of the total budget, $66,600 was allocated for civilian labor; $5,200 for temporary duty expenses; $32,400 for contract services and $24,000 for supplies and equipment. Sufficient funds were available for all aspects of the SCNews mission.

(U) During the year, the SCNews continued to support the mission of USSOUTHCOM by providing its personnel with a viable information source. The newspaper reported on major events throughout the year, including exercises, community relations activities and other functions of the command and its components. The SCNews staff continued to be a news gathering organization in coordination with the component public affairs offices and USSOUTHCOM PAO. However, with its limited staff, the SCNews relied heavily on the Air Force, Army and Navy public affairs offices for coverage of events.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE (SCSJA)

(U) ADMINISTRATIVE/MANPOWER

(U) *During 1984 the SCSJA experienced a 66 percent turnover of personnel.* [redacted] PCS'd and was replaced by [redacted] as the Staff Judge Advocate in July 1984. [redacted] rotated to Naval Legal Service in San Diego. His replacement, [redacted] arrived in August 1984. [redacted] assumed duties as NCOIC/Admin NCO during April 1984. [redacted] a Panamanian national and the former civilian Attorney Advisor-International for SCSJA, was replaced by [redacted] who came on board in July 1984. This action was directly attributed to the FY 84 change to the JMP which required that the Attorney Advisor-International be a U.S. citizen and hold, or be able to obtain, a security clearance. An additional position of Assistant SJA was approved during CY84. The incoming USMC attorney is due in 1985.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

(U) PANAMA CANAL TREATY EVENTS

(U) This office actively participated in matters concerning Panama, including the many subcommittees of the Joint Committee, providing legal advice and reviewing Treaty-related documents for legal sufficiency and compliance with U.S. and international law. An increased involvement in Panama Canal Treaty events (especially during the second half of the year) was evident in the large number of issues which were handled during 1984.

(U) The 1 October 1984 Treaty-mandated milestones of the turnover of portions of Fort Gulick, the ceasing of operations in Panama of the U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA), and the termination of entitlement of Transfer of Function personnel to use Panama Canal Commission housing required the active participation of our office. The turnover of Fort Gulick necessitated that we assume a significant role in negotiating the boundaries of retained facilities and in determining what parts of the installation would remain under U.S. Forces control. The office also played a very significant part in the negotiations for maintaining our USARSA operations in Panama after 1 October 1984. Both political and legal considerations were involved in this issue and, even though we were successful in drafting an agreement text which was legally sustainable, the political realities of the matter made resolution of the issue impossible and the School was moved to Fort Benning, Georgia. The housing issue was solved, at least temporarily, by the negotiation of a lease-back agreement with the Government of Panama for 290 housing units. There were many legal ramifications in negotiating this arrangement and, as the year ended, our office continued to assume a significant role in seeking a solution to the current shortage of U.S. Government housing which affects nearly 900 families.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) In the Legal Subcommittee of the Joint Committee, an agreement was concluded with Panama concerning procedures governing the release of personnel not subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Proposed arrangements on the service of civil process and the service of criminal process, along with a proposal to conclude an arrangement on the notification of the disposition of criminal cases, were actively negotiated during this period. Noticable during the latter part of 1984 was a closer relationship with our attorney counterparts from Panama in addressing issues in the Joint Committee and in overall U.S.-Panama relations. This increased cooperation has resulted in an improved climate for handling sensitive matters between the U.S. and Panama forces.

(U) In the Joint Committee, an arrangement concerning contractor insurance was successfully concluded. As the year ended, significant progress had also been made towards concluding a new arrangement on bilingual I.D. cards and four separate arrangements concerning the transfer and use of community facilities at Fort Gulick. Also under active discussions are three separate arrangements dealing with the importation of vehicles, furniture and household goods, and boats and airplanes, along with an arrangement concerning property imported for use by U.S. Forces contractors. A successful conclusion of these arrangements during 1985 will result in the Joint Committee nearly equaling in one year the number of arrangements negotiated with Panama during the past four year period.

(U) Other substantive issues which our office assisted in addressing with Panama during 1984 included: Panama Defense Force usage of U.S. Forces recreational facilities, shared expenses for providing a means for the identification of official vehicles, Panama preference in the procurement of goods and services, the assessment of pier charges at Panama ports, the exemption from the five percent ITBM taxes for designated contractors, purchase privileges, the transfer of real property to Panama, the movement of convoys and the movement of troops on the Panama Railroad, an alternate route to Vera Cruz around Howard AFB, MEDDAC treatment of non-U.S. employees for LOD injuries, Panamanian garnishment for child support and alimony, and the U.S. Forces official usage of Panama Canal Commission facilities. A particularly beneficial result was obtained from our legal research and analysis on whether a Government of Panama Executive Decree nullified our right to use the more cost effective roll-on/roll-off port facility at Bahia Las Minas. As a result of our recommendation, the U.S. Forces asserted its Treaty right to use the facility, effective 1 October 1984, thereby saving an estimated $25 million during Fiscal Year 1985.

(U) As the year ended, our office was jointly tasked with our Panamanian counterparts to review the 1979 Joint Committee Charter and the make-up of the various subcommittee groups. So far as the future is concerned, it is expected that our closer working relationship with Panama will mean a stronger partnership in the joint role with which we are tasked by the Treaty to effectively protect and defend the Panama Canal.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

(U) HONDURAN BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS

(U) SCSJA served as technical advisor to LTG Chain's Security Work Group, as team member of Security Assurances Sub-work Group, and as USSOUTHCOM representative on issues of airfield repair, claims, and criminal jurisdiction.

(U) A standard operating procedure for processing claims in Honduras was negotiated and prepared for implementation during AT III. It provides for the use of U.S. procedures for adjudicating and paying claims while integrating Honduran legal assistance in the investigation of claims.

(U) PANAMA EXERCISES

Kindle Liberty (U)

(U) Legal annex to OPLAN was prepared. Attorney participated in preexercise site survey and visited site twice during exercise. He acted as trainer/advisor to the exercise judge advocates.

Blazing Trails (U)

(U) Legal annex and standard operating procedure was prepared in conjunction with National Guard judge advocates. Exercise judge advocates and clerks are co-located with this office. Advice and assistance are provided to them on exercise matters and training in other legal matters provided to them.

Medical (U)

(U) OPLAN was prepared in draft and worked with Treaty Affairs and presented to Panama through the Combined Board. It is designed to provide basic guidance for individual medical exercises. Each Letter of Instruction for medical exercises is reviewed for compliance with objectives and legal parameters.

Blue Blade (U)

(U) Legal annex was reviewed. Advice and assistance was provided on approved methods for securing equipment and personnel for high tech demonstrations during exercise.

Minuteman I (U)

(U) This office provided advice and review of Minuteman I exercise plans and instructions. In addition, prior to concept approval being given to Minuteman II, now renamed Blazing Trails, HQ DA requested a legal review of the Minuteman I After Action report to determine if the activity was in accordance with Comptroller General Decision B-213137. This office, in conjunction with the Staff Judge Advocate, 193d Infantry Brigade, wrote a legal review which found

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

Minuteman I activities to be authorized and in accordance with law and the Comptroller General decision. This review was accepted by HQ DA and Blazing Trails was approved.

(U) OPERATIONS/OTHER EXERCISES

~~(C)~~ Exercise AHUAS TARA II was one of the most significant exercises ever undertaken in this theatre. It brought with it a plethora of legal issues, culminating in a General Accounting Office investigation, which resulted in Comptroller General Decision B-213137. Besides being a short notice, major deployment and training exercise, it also involved the incidental furnishing of humanitarian assistance to the indigenous populace. That action had been premised on this office's legal advice that, although no statutory authorization or appropriation for DoD humanitarian assistance existed (at the time), the military had a long tradition of humanitarian activities from candy bars and toys in Berlin to the Navy's perennial Project Handclasp. It was our position that this tradition was sufficient to justify incidental humanitarian assistance. The Comptroller General disagreed and held that there were three areas of concern resulting from AT II: construction, training, and humanitarian assistance. The "construction" issue resulted from the Comptroller General's lumping of all engineer activity under the authorization of the Minor Construction statute, 10 U.S.C. 2805(c), disregarding the fact that, when engineers train, they produce "construction" in the generic sense, not the 10 U.S.C. 2805 sense. The construction issue came to naught, not because of resolution, but because each engineer training project was valued at less than $200,000.00, the 10 U.S.C. 2805 threshhold. As of this report period, the training issue is still not resolved, but it appears that artillery "training" will be charged to Honduras under an existing FMS case, while it is still being debated whether medical and special forces activities constituted reimbursable "training." Both DoD and the Congress reacted negatively to the Comptroller General position on DoD humanitarian assistance, giving implicit approval to the USSOUTHCOM position that incidental humanitarian assistance was a proper ancillary activity of military exercises (for further information, see Section VI, Legislation).

(U) SCSJA reviewed all exercise plans and Letters of Instruction, as well as all operation/contingency plans which came up for annual review. Additionally, SCSJA provided a legal analysis, accepted by the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense, to permit USSOUTHCOM to participate in drug interdiction activities in this area of operations. Essentially, the SCSJA legal position was that neither Posse Comitatus nor DoD Directive 5525.5, which restrict DoD assistance to U.S. law enforcement activities, applied to assistance furnished foreign governments under the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 2291, International Narcotics Assistance, a State Department program. USSOUTHCOM involvement with such activities was provided via the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. §1535. In one case, USSOUTHCOM assistance was reimbursed by State Department funds; in the other, reimbursement was waived by DoD. This marks the first time USSOUTHCOM participated actively in drug interdiction activities, and the SCSJA legal analysis paved the way for future involvement which

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

will both benefit drug suppression in the United States, as well as deny to guerrilla insurgents a lucrative source of revenue to finance their activities.

(U) LEGISLATION

~~(C)~~ This year produced several pieces of legislation important to USSOUTHCOM. The October 1984 legislation was analyzed by SCSJA in a paper that has not only become a standard reference work for this staff, but has also been distributed to JCS, USREDCOM, Army staff, FORSCOM, and components of USSOUTHCOM.

~~(C)~~ Although an amendment to 10 U.S.C. 124(a)(1) to make humanitarian assistance a unified command military mission was not supported in DoD, the Congress did pass the Denton Amendment, §1540 of the FY 85 DoD Authorization Act, which permitted space-available transportation of humanitarian assistance goods to Central America using DoD resources. Additionally, in response to Comptroller General Report B-213137 on Exercise Ahuas Tara II, which held that any expenditure of DoD O&M funds for humanitarian assistance was improper, the Congress passed §8103 of the FY85 DoD Appropriations Act which authorized the expenditure of DoD O&M funds for humanitarian assistance incidental to JCS directed or coordinated exercises overseas. DoD, by JCS message 241619Z Sep 84 (C) authorized continued humanitarian assistance incidental to other legitimate exercise activities, provided such assistance was at no incremental cost to the DoD. Any such incremental costs would have to be borne by the host country, or provided by non-DoD U.S. Government agencies, such as USAID, or by non-governmental charitable agencies such as The International Red Cross.

~~(C)~~ Congress, wishing to be informed of commitments overseas, passed §118 of the FY85 Military Construction Appropriations Act which denied use of military construction funding to create a new overseas installation without Congressional notification. It also passed §123 of the FY85 Military Construction Appropriations Act which required Congressional notification of any exercise which would result in either temporary or permanent construction in excess of $100,000. This legislation was overtaken by a DEPSECDEF agreement to notify Congress of any exercise involving construction in any amount. Several reports have been made under both the legislation and the DEPSECDEF agreement.

~~(C)~~ This command is endeavoring to have the humanitarian assistance provisions of the FY85 DoD Authorization and Appropriations Acts continued in legislation for FY86 and eventually in permanent provisions of law, such as amendment to 10 U.S.C. §124(a)(1).

(U) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) PROGRAM

(U) During 1984, this command received and processed a number of FOIA requests concerning our activities in Central America, mostly from newspapers and

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

public interest groups. While we were unable in many cases to meet the ten-day response requirement because of the volume of classified material which had to be located, reviewed, and sanitized, our office received congratulatory comments from the DoD FOIA supervisors who praised our responsiveness, record keeping, and legal analysis for the denials we were required to make because of security classification. One particular appeal by the Washington Post was dismissed with prejudice by OASD/PA/FOISR with the comment that USSOUTHCOM had "dutifully responded" to Post FOIA requests.

(U) LEGAL ASSISTANCE

(U) This office provided limited legal assistance to personnel in USSOUTHCOM area of responsibility. Such assistance included powers of attorney, bills of sale, wills, and other legal documents.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COMMAND PROVOST MARSHAL

(U) MISSION: The Command Provost Marshal serves as the Army Component Provost Marshal; 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) Provost Marshal; and Commander, Law Enforcement Activity (LEA), a battalion size unit which consists of a Headquarters Company and two Combat Support Military Police Companies. LEA is authorized in excess of 600 military police personnel.

(U) FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE: The LEA has participated in all USSOUTHCOM and 193d Infantry Brigade (Panama) tactical exercises to include POST GRANADERO I, MINUTEMAN I, and BLUE BLADE. During this period, the LEA conducted numerous internal field training exercises, communications exercises, and operational readiness exercises, and provided combat support of Infantry Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP), exercising and evaluation portions of existing contingency plans and assessing the status of critical tasks.

(U) TREATY ISSUES RESOLVED: The working relationship with Panama Defense Forces (PDF) law enforcement counterparts continued to improve in spite of frequent command/executive changeovers on the PDF side. The few, relatively minor operational problems experienced were successfully resolved within the Police and Licensing/Registration Subcommittees, or during periodic meetings with PDF counterparts.

(U) Significant events/issues impacting on US Forces law enforcement operations included:

a. (U) Transfer of major portions of Fort Gulick, France Field, and Coco Solo to the Republic of Panama (RP), and the disestablishment of the US Army School of the Americas on 30 Sep 84. The impact of this transition on law enforcement/security operations was thoroughly analyzed and proposals presented to the Republic of Panama for final coordination and approval. Salient issues included:

1. Access control at Fort Gulick.

2. Relocation of the Combined MP/PDF Desk.

3. Combined MP/PDF patrols.

4. Post Guard Force for critical/sensitive facilities.

5. Security checks of facilities and property under US control.

6. Jurisdiction determined primarily by citizenship and location of an incident.

b. (U) The Provost Marshal, Atlantic (PM-ATL) and 549th MP Company relocated to Fort Davis prior to 30 Sep 84, in keeping with Treaty milestones requiring the turnover of facilities to the Republic of Panama by 1 Oct 84.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

c. (U) Release of Personnel not Subject to US Custody: A Joint Committee Arrangement was signed to preclude Panamanian and Third Country citizens from being detained by US Forces law enforcement agencies for undue, lengthy periods. All US agencies were advised to promptly contact their appropriate component law enforcement authority when dealing with these categories of individuals.

(U) TREATY ISSUES UNRESOLVED: The following issues of concern remain unresolved:

a. (U) Combined US/RP Police Manual: The PDF reported that they are developing another proposal to their Oct 83 version, but it has not been forthcoming.

b. (U) Contraband Suppression: Several meetings were held with various Panamanian officials for the purpose of establishing an official RP Point of Contact to discuss the necessary guidelines for combined US/RP contraband control operations/investigations.

c. (U) Convoys: The two proposed Joint Committee arrangements developed by LEA:

1. Movement of troops, arms, and explosives via the Panama Railroad.

2. Movement of troops, arms, and explosives (convoys) outside areas made available to the United States by the Panama Canal Treaty, were referred to USSOUTHCOM Treaty Affairs for final translation and presentation to Panama. LEA was advised on 6 Feb 84 that their negotiation would be pursued by an AD Hoc Committee.

d. (U) Courier Card: The US requested a new bilingual courier authorization card with updated signatories and minor editorial changes.

e. (U) Joint Committee Decals for Official US Vehicles: A formal request was presented for Panama to provide the US Forces with 4,500 decals for a five year period as the present decals expire 30 Dec 84.

(U) CRIME TRENDS: A modest decline in most major categories of crime was experienced during the reporting period. Off-post robberies involving US military personnel and dependents as victims have increased. The overall downward crime trend is attributed to the application of aggressive selective enforcement techniques by US law enforcement activities and a steady improved working relationship with host police services.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUPPORT

(U) GENERAL. The position of USSOUTHCOM's Special Assistant for International Affairs was vacant for much of 1984, between the departure of the previous incumbent in May and the arrival of his replacement in October. The new Foreign Affairs Adviser was occupied during much of the remainder of the year in a program of orientation and briefings aimed at introducing him to the responsibilities, the functions, and the personnel of the Southern Command.

(U) FUNCTIONS. The special Assistant for International Affairs sought to provide the Commander in Chief and other officers of the command information on diplomatic developments in Latin America. He undertook to keep the Commander in Chief apprised of developments of particular interest, such as the Contadora negotiations and the state of play in the Shlaudeman-Tinoco meetings at Manzanillo. The Special Assistant for International Affairs maintained close liaison with the American Embassy in Panama, attending the Ambassador's Country Team meetings and reporting back to the Command on matters raised at that meeting. In addition, he consulted frequently with the Ambassador and with the Embassy's political Section on programs and schedules for important visitors in whom both the Embassy and SOUTHCOM had an interest. In November, the Commander in Chief assigned to the special Assistant for International Affairs the task of overseeing the Command's activities in support of efforts to develop a Central American market for defense-related goods produced in the region and to encourage U.S. defense contractors to divert a portion of their overseas subcontracting to Central America and the Caribbean. In this regard, the Special Assistant for International Affairs consulted with leading officials in the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and USAID Washington, met with officers of Embassies in the region, and provided the Commander in Chief status reports and recommendations for next steps to be taken by USSOUTHCOM to move these projects forward.

(U) TRAVEL. The Special Assistant for International Affairs accompanied the Commander in Chief on trips to Washington in November and to El Salvador in December. On these occasions the Foreign Affairs Adviser consulted with appropriate U.S. officials on matters associated with promoting greater economic growth and political stability in Central America.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COMMAND CHAPLAIN

(U) SIGNIFICANT EVENTS: A listing of significant events during calendar year 1984 follows:

13 Jan 84	Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration, 1330 hours, Fort Clayton Chapel
13 Jan 84	Martin Luther King, Jr. Atlantic Community Celebration at Fort Davis Protestant Chapel
13-15 Jan 84	5/6th Grades Youth Retreat for Boys and Girls at Santa Clara Baptist Retreat Center
17 Jan 84	"Communication Key to Your Marriage" presented by Family Life - Pacific, 1900 hours, at Fort Clayton Chapel
3- 5 Feb 84	Jr. Hi. Youth Retreat at Santa Clara Baptist Camp.
Feb 84	Afro-American History, Lecture on Black Church History, Black Preachers, and Black Theology at Fort Davis Protestant Chapel, on Sundays
2 Feb 84	Pacific Community National Prayer Breakfast, 0600 hours, Clayton NCO Club. The speaker was Chaplain [redacted] (b)(6) FORSCOM Staff Chaplain
2 Feb 84	Commanding General's National Prayer Breakfast, 0800 hours, CG's Dining Facility, Building 201, Fort Clayton. Speaker was Chaplain Kleinworth
3 Feb 84	Atlantic National Prayer Breakfast, 0630 hours, at Jenne Field, Fort Davis. [redacted] (b)(6) gave the message
5 Feb 84	Boy Scout Sunday. Special participation at Mass for Scouts/Cubs in uniform
11 Feb 84	Girl Scout Sunday. Special participation at Mass for Girl Scouts/Brownies in uniform
14 Feb 84	Marriage Renewal Program at Fort Amador Chapel FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)
21-28 Feb 84	Staff visit by [redacted] (b)(6) Deputy DA Chief of Chaplains, and [redacted] (b)(6) FORSCOM Staff Chaplain. In their tour they included flight to Honduras RMTC, visit to the Atlantic community, and courtesy call to [redacted] (b)(6)
13 Mar 84	Inter-service Chaplains Meeting, Fort Gulick Chapel
30 Mar-1 Apr	Ecumenical Chapel Youth Retreat for Senior High Youth at Santa Clara Baptist Retreat Center

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

The Chaplain Section provided for the religious, ministry, pastoral care, and the moral well being of the USSOUTHCOM military community by performing unit, area, and denominational coverage.

The Chaplain Section hosted two important staff visits. [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) the FORSCOM Chaplain, was the guest speaker at the Annual National Prayer Breakfast held at the Ft. Clayton NCO Club on 2 Feb 84. Ch (BG) Paul Forsberg, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, conducted a professional development seminar for the Staff Chaplain's Office on 22 Feb 84.

The Annual Easter Sunrise Service was conducted at the Gazebo, Fort Amador, on 22 Apr 84. The program was a special music performance by the Continental Singers. Communion tables were provided for Catholic and Protestant worshipers following the service. A continental breakfast was provided for the worshipers at the Commander's quarters and hosted by the MG Woerner.

With the unexpected departure of the Gorgas Army Hospital Chaplain in March, the USSOUTHCOM Chaplain accepted the responsibility for the Sunday Protestant worship service. The Protestant duty chaplain had the additional responsibility to conduct the worship service, visit patients and staff, and be available for emergency ministry calls.

The USO-J, United Services Organization - Jewish, discontinued Jewish services in July. In response to the need for Jewish services for military personnel, the Staff Chaplain establish a Jewish Chapel program at the Corozal Chapel. The services are conducted by a Jewish lay leader, CPT Bruce Topletz.

The Staff Chaplain's Office began providing Chaplain Coverage for 193d personnel in Honduras. Two chaplains per month were each sent TDY for one week. They performed as circuit rider ministers traveling across Honduras to Pomerola, Tegucigalpa, and Trujillo. They ministered to the soldiers in the camp and in the field. The emphasis is on a ministry of presence, being with the soldier.

Professional development training was provided for the chaplains to enhance their pastoral, preaching, and counseling skills. An on site Parent Effectiveness Training (PET) workshop was conducted. PET is a counseling program designed to enhance parenting skills. A Taylor-Johnston Temperament Analysis (T-JTA) was conducted for all the chaplains. T-JTA is a self awareness instrument to facilitate counseling and personal growth. The Chaplains were certified to use the T-JTA instrument.

The Annual Ecumenical Thanksgiving Service was a community endeavor conducted on 24 Nov 83 at the First Baptist Church. [redacted] (b)(5) [redacted] (b)(6) pastor of the Balboa Church of God Servicemen's Center, was the guest speaker. The Pacific Religious Workers Association, a local ministers association of civilian and military clergy, sponsored the event.

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

The Consolidated Chaplain's Fund sponsored Operation Merry Christmas and Helping Hand from 1 Nov through 22 Dec. The program, designed to provide funds to purchase food for service members and their families that have financial problems, assisted over 100 families.

The Christmas season was enhanced by a Live Nativity on the front lawn of Clayton Chapel. Volunteers from the chapel dressed in costumes representative of biblical times, a stable was constructed and farm animals were used to help recreate the Nativity Story.

The Chaplain Section provided a variety of retreat programs for USSOUTHCOM. Family, Single Soldiers, Marriage Enrichment, Spiritual Renewal, Communication, Protestant Men of the Chapel, Protestant Women of the Chapel and Youth Retreats. The retreats were conducted at Santa Clara, La Siesta, on a forty-two foot yacht and many other enjoyable locations. All the retreats were well attended.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COMMAND SURGEON

(U) GENERAL: Calendar year 1984 was extremely active for the newly formed Office of the Command Surgeon. Organized in the middle of 1983, only two individuals, [redacted] and [redacted] were originally assigned to develop an initiatory mission, goals, objectives, and plans to staff the organization to meet the requirements of that mission. The beginning of 1984 saw the arrival of significant numbers of officers and enlisted personnel to flesh out the Office and provide the wherewithal to accomplish and expand upon the initial objectives and develop the staff into a highly efficient and effective organization at the unified command level.

(U) PERSONNEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following individuals augmented the staff in 1984:

[redacted] Deputy Command Surgeon's - Jan 84
[redacted], Humanitarian Svc Div - Jan 84
[redacted] Logistics/Operations Off - Jan 84
[redacted] Environmental Science Off - Jan 84
[redacted] Operations Off - Feb 84
[redacted], Operations NCO - Feb 84
[redacted] Senior Medical Operations Off - Jun 84
[redacted] Command Surgeon - Jul 84
[redacted] Logistics NCO - Aug 84

FOIA 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6)

The following individuals departed the staff in 1984:

[redacted] Senior Medical Operations Off - May 84
[redacted] Command Surgeon - Jun 84

(U) ORGANIZATION: In addition to the Command and Deputy Command Surgeon, the Office was divided into two functional areas; the first being the Plans, Operations and Logistics with [redacted] serving in the dual capacity of Senior Medical Operations Officer/Executive Officer since his arrival at midyear. Prior to that time, [redacted] responsible for the other function, Humanitarian Services, served as Acting Executive Officer.

(U) MAJOR GOALS: Since the Office of the Command Surgeon was essentially started from close to a zero base, the initial goals were to develop the newly arrived staff, assess functions as stated in SC Reg 10-2, and to establish and expand the effectiveness of the Office both within the USSOUTHCOM staff, and throughout the Area of Operations. An overall umbrella of focusing on the improvement of the medical readiness posture of USSOUTHCOM was set in place as the Office's activity continued throughout the year. The primary goals of the Command Surgeon for 1984 were as follows:

Improve the overall medical readiness of USSOUTHCOM.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

Provide highest possible quality advice to CINC on medical matters.

Develop new and upgrade existing medical contingency and operations plans.

Develop medical policy for USSOUTHCOM.

Assume an appropriate and effective role for medicine in a Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) environment.

Develop a medical intelligence base for Central and South America.

Expand the influence of USSOUTHCOM throughout the military medical communities of Central and South America.

Monitor the activities of US medical forces stationed throughout the USSOUTHCOM Area of Operations.

Provide a service of excellence as medical staff officers.

(U) MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS. During 1984, the following major accomplishments occurred as a result of the efforts of the Command Surgeon. The Command Surgeon's Office:

Medically supported numerous major and minor US and combined exercises throughout the Area of Operations (see Exercise Section for enumeration).

Conducted numerous medical staff assistance visits throughout all of Central and several of South American countries.

Assigned a member of the Command Surgeon staff to Ecuador to facilitate US/Ecuadoran military medical interaction.

Successfully provided monitorship over the 41st Combat Support Hospital, the 47th Field Hospital, and the Medical Element of the Joint Task Force (Honduras) and the Medical Humanitarian Mobile Training Team in El Salvador. All elements exceeded expectations and received many lauditory evaluations from senior military and civilian superiors.

Provided active input to the Army Medical Department's (AMEDD) Systematic Program Review process at the Academy of Health Sciences, Fort San Houston, Texas concerning the approximately emerging role of military medicine in low intensity conflict scenarios.

Prepared a television documentary for the CINC concerning medical successes resulting from the efforts of the medical humanitarian mobile training team. The videotape related the positive effects of that training in relation to emergency medical treatment rendered on the battlefield and the introduction of aeromedical evacuation to El Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Reviewed an initial computer-based medical intelligence data base with new input to be shared with the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center, Ft Ditrich, MD.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

In conjunction with other members of the USSOUTHCOM staff, successfully widened the opportunity to conduct incidental humanitarian assistance throughout the Area of Operations in conjunction with JCS approved/coordinated exercises. Although not yet meeting the total requirement for military medical humanitarian assistance activity in a low intensity conflict environment, it is a significant step in the right direction.

Actively addressed the overall aspects of medical readiness within the USSOUTHCOM Area of Operations and initiated several actions to assure that medical readiness had a high priority (see Medical Readiness Planning section for enumeration).

Established regional medical conferences to update and upgrade the capabilities of medical forces both within and outside of the Area of Operations concerning such germane topics as medical readiness, low intensity conflict, and preventive medicine.

Encouraged preventive medicine programs throughout the Area of Operations and conducted and assisted in public health surveys in Ecuador, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Initiated a program to develop computer based data compilation files concerning incidental medical humanitarian assistance factors resulting from JCS approved/coordinated exercises.

Recommended to the CINC the establishment of a Humanitarian Assistance/Civic Action Operations Planning Group (OPG) as a separate entity in support of USSOUTHCOM's Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) objectives. The OPG was established in the last quarter of CY 84 under the direction of the J-5.

(U) MEDICAL READINESS PLANNING

As a result of terrorist attacks on US Forces, embassies, and installations in the Third World, serious questions were raised by the Congress and others concerning the planning, procedures, and capabilities of US Forces to meet expanded or continued terrorist or enemy threats. Of particular interest to the new Command Surgeon was the adequacy of medical readiness planning in USSOUTHCOM.

Although the situation in Latin America differs somewhat from the behavior patterns demonstrated in the Mid-East, the Command Surgeon concluded that this command must proactively do everything possible to maximize and marshall all available medical resources in USSOUTHCOM to meet potential manmade and natural disasters and not wait to react to a situation once it has occurred.

To that end, a number of actions were taken to raise the consciousness level of USSOUTHCOM concerning the requirements to actively address medical readiness as an issue. These actions were followed closely by activities designed to produce technical and professional competency in this regard. Significant accomplishments during 1984 concerning the overall area of medical readiness include the following actions. The Office of the Command Surgeon:

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

Developed a single source book covering the generic area of medical readiness to be used to brief senior military and civilian officials concerning medical readiness in USSOUTHCOM. The book has an unclassified and a classified portion.

Mandated the organization, development, training, and deployment of an Emergency Medical Response Team (EMRT) to upgrade USSOUTHCOM's ability to respond to natural and manmade disasters throughout the USSOUTHCOM Area of Operations. A similar team was likewise developed in Honduras using personnel and equipment resources from US medical forces stationed at that location. Its purpose is to respond to deployment requirements as required in Northern Central America. The intent of these EMRT's is to rapidly deploy in an emergency medical situation, begin immediate definitive medical treatment to casualties, and provide medical input using available communications channels to USSOUTHCOM in order to request appropriate medical follow-on assistance. Several training exercises were conducted in 1984 with an out-of-country deployment scheduled for January 1985.

Proposed to the CINC the formation of a Medical Readiness Operations Planning Group (OPG) composed of medical members from all the Services located in Panama to focus on the specific requirements of medical readiness as they apply to this Area of Operations and to provide a forum for the exchange of concepts and opportunities involved in medical readiness awareness and planning. The proposal was approved by the CINC and the first Medical Readiness OPG met in September 1984 with monthly meetings scheduled thereafter focusing on such topics as the EMRT, medical readiness training and aeromedical evacuation from this theatre.

Hosted a regional conference on medical readiness involving medical personnel from throughout the Area of Operations, representatives from Ft Bragg medical units and the USAF Tactical Air Command Surgeon's Office. A series of questions and answers concerning medical readiness were addressed and developed by the participants and the awareness of the criticality of the topic was apparent to the attendees.

Developed the initial formats and input criteria for a Medical Intelligence Data Base; thereby significantly adding to the immediately available body of knowledge should short notice deployments occur.

Developed and staffed a proposal to reorganize/realign the Army's medical resources within Panama to more effectively provide medical command, control and resourcing to meet expanding medical missions in this Area of Operations. Resolution of this proposal remains pending as 1985 begins.

MEDICAL EXERCISES IN 1984

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

USSOUTHCOM EXERCISES
MEDICAL PRESENCE 84

EXERCISE/COUNTRY	INCLUSIVE DATES	MED SPT TASKING	TYPE MEDICAL ELEMENT
AHUAS TARA II/ HONDURAS	12/8/83-10/2/84	REDCOM	COMBAT SPT HOSPITAL(-) MED DET (AIR AMB) (-) PREV MED DET VET DET
FUERZAS UNIDAS 84/ (MINUTEMAN)	25/2/84-22/5/84	NGB	COMBAT SPT HOSPITAL(-) MED DET (AIR AMB) (-)
GRANADERO I/ HONDURAS	1/3/84-28/6/84	REDCOM	DISPENSARY MET DET (AIR AMB) (-)
POST GRANADERO I/ HONDURAS	1/7/84-31/12/84	REDCOM	FIELD HOSPITAL(-) MED DET (AIR AMB) (-) PREV MED DET (-) VET DET (-)
BIGGER FOCUS/ HONDURAS	18/8/84-18/12/84	REDCOM REDCOM USMCR GML (PANAMA)	MED CLR PLT (-) (2) MED EQUIP MAINT SEC MEDICAL SECTION MEDICAL SECTION
BLUE BLADE 84/ PANAMA	20/8/84-30/9/84	PANAMA	MEDICAL CO (-) PN MEDEVAC SEC (-)
MEDRETES/ PANAMA	JAN-DEC 84 (ONE PER MONTH)	PANAMA	MEDICAL CO (-) MEDDAC
MEDRETES/ GUATEMALA	FEB-AUG 84	PANAMA	GORGAS MEMORIAL LAB

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

COAST GUARD LIAISON OFFICER

(U) FUNCTION: The Coast Guard Liaison Officer (SCCG) is assigned under the Chief of Staff to:

1. (U) Advise CINC on all matters pertaining to the USCG and activities in this region.

2. (U) Make periodic visits to regional countries to coordinate USCG activities.

3. (U) Advise CINC/Staff and regional countries on USCG equipment and training capabilities and selected force development.

4. (U) Monitor US military plans and programs to insure compatibility with USCG plans, programs and capabilities.

(U) CALENDAR OF USCG ACTIVITIES 1984

(U) Jan-Jul 84 - UNITAS XXV

~~(C)~~ CG HC-130 aircraft provided transportation for 45 Peruvian Marines to Puerto Rico and return to Peru for participation in UNITAS PHASE I amphibious operations at Vieques Island.

~~(C)~~ CG Det consisting of 3 officers and 3 enlisted personnel provided Coast Guard training and information to participating countries.

(U) Jul 84

~~(S)~~ USSOUTHCOM (USAFSO) established a combined air operations center with the Colombian Air Force in support of NNBIS Miami Operation SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.

~~(S)~~ Provided input to CINCs request for International Drug Interdiction Mission Statement.

(U) 4 Aug 84 - 194th Birthday of the USCG

(U) 20-22 Aug 84

~~(C)~~ USCG Cutter HARRIET LANE in port Rodman transported "OPERATION HANDCLASP" materials from NAVSTA San Diego, CA to NAVSTA Rodman, PN.

(U) Sep 84

~~(C)~~ US Coast Guard participation in exercise BLUE BLADE consisted of the M/V ABSHIRE TIDE, the contract waterborne platform for the Aerostat. The CGC SAGEBRUSH a 180' ocean going bouy tender and the CGC UTE a medium endurance cutter with a 3"/50 gun and two 40mm cannons played an OPFOR role.

DECLASSIFIED IN FULL
Authority: EO 13526
SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
Date: Oct 17, 2018

The Aerostat on the ABSHIRE TIDE provided coastal surveillance and provided vectors to NAVFOR and AFFOR assets to intercept all waterborne and low altitude airborne contacts. High technology demonstrations were also provided at the conclusion of the exercise.

~~(C)~~ Oct 84 - USCGC NORTHLAND, a USCG HC-130 aircraft and patrol boats from Panama and Costa Rica conducted joint drug interdiction operations off the Pacific coasts of Panama and Costa Rica.

~~(C)~~ Nov 84 - Conducted survey of Ecuador Coast Guard training requirements.

~~(S)~~ Dec 84-Jan 85 - NNBIS OPERATION WAGONWHEEL. Combined/Joint drug interdiction operation in the Caribbean Basin utilizing DOD, DOT, DOJ, DOS, Treasury and Colombian assets. USSOUTHCOM provided SATCOM teams and set up operations center in Colombia for the duration of the operations. Operation accounted for the seizure or destruction of an estimated 50% of the Colombian fall marijuana crop.

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	ARMY BROADCASTING SERVICE
ADCOM	AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND
ADP	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING
ADPE	AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
ADS	ADDITIONAL DUTY SUPPORT
ADVON	ADVANCED ECHELON
AECA	ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT
AFB	AIR FORCE BASE
AFL/CIO	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR/CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
AFRTS	AMERICAN FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE
AFSC	AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
AIASA	ANNUAL INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE
AID	ASSISTANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AM	AMPLITUDE MODULATION
ANG	AIR NATIONAL GUARD
AOR	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
AP	POPULAR ACTION PARTY (PERU)
APC	ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER
APO	ARMY POSTAL OFFICE
APOD	AERIAL PORT OF DEBARKATION
APRA	AMERICAN POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE (PERU)
AR	ARGENTINA
ARTEP	ARMY TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROGRAM (US)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

ASA (CW)	ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ARMY - CIVIL WORKS
ASD	AUTOMATED SYSTEMS DIVISION
ASP	AIRBORNE SUPPORT PLATFORM
AST	AREA SPECIALIST TEAM
AT	AHUAS TARA, ANNUAL TRAINING
ATC	AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL
AUTODIN	AUTOMATIC DIGITAL NETWORK
AUTOSEVOCOM	AUTOMATIC SECURE VOICE COMMUNICATIONS
AUTOVON	AUTOMATIC VOICE NETWORK
BDF	BELIZE DEFENSE FORCE
BH	BELIZE
BIAT	BATTALION INFANTRY ANTI-TERRORIST
BID	BILINGUAL IDENTIFICATION
BL	BOLIVIA
BLI	IRREGULAR WARFARE BATTALIONS (NICARAGUAN)
BR	BRAZIL
CA	CIVIL AFFAIRS, CIVIC ACTIONS
CAA	CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN ARMIES
CAEM	CENTER OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES
CAJIT	CENTRAL AMERICAN JOINT INTELLIGENCE TEAM
CAT	CRISIS ACTION TEAM
CB	COMBINED BOARD
CBRN	CARIBBEAN BASIN RADAR NETWORK
CDR	COMMANDER
CE	COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

CENTCOM	CENTRAL COMMAND
CENTAM	CENTRAL AMERICA
CG	CHARACTER GUIDANCE
CG	COMMANDING GENERAL
CI	CHILE
CI	COUNTER INTELLIGENCE
CIA	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CINC	COMMANDER IN CHIEF
CINCLANT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC (US)
CINCLANTFLT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC FLEET
CISM	CONFEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS
CJCS	CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CJFTF	COMBINED/JOINT FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
CJTX	COMBINED JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE
CMC	COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CMO	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT OFFICE
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CODEL	CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
COLAR	COLOMBIAN ARMY
COMNAVFORCARIB	COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES CARIBBEAN
COMSECONDFLT	COMMANDER SECOND FLEET
CONJEFAMER	CONFERENCE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE AIR FORCES OF THE AMERICAS
CNO	CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CO	COLOMBIA
COMUSMILGP	COMMANDER, US MILITARY GROUP
CONDECA	CENTRAL AMERICAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

CONPLAN	CONCEPT PLAN
CONUS	CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
CP	COMMAND POST
CPD	CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENT
CPX	COMMAND POST EXERCISE
CPSD	CONTINGENCY PRODUCTION SUPPORT DIVISION
CRA	CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY
CS	CHIEF OF STAFF, COUNTER SUBVERSON
CS	COSTA RICA
C/S	CHIEF OF STAFF
CSA	CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY
CSG	CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP
CSS	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
CVBG	CARRIER BATTLE GROUP
CY	CALENDAR YEAR
DA	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DAC	PANAMANIAN CIVIL AVIATION DIRECTORATE
DAMI	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
DAO	DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
DCA	DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY
DCM	DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION
DCS	DEFENSE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF
DG	DEFENSE GUIDANCE
DIA	DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DMA	DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

DOCA	DEFENSE ORIENTATION CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DODDS	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPENDENT SCHOOLS
DRB	DEFENSE RESOURCES BOARD
DRIS	DEFENSE REGIONAL INTERSERVICE SUPPORT
DSAA	DEFENSE SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY
DTG	DATE TIME GROUP
EC	ECUADOR
EMFA	ARMED FORCE GENERAL STAFF (BRAZIL)
EPS	SANDINISTA POPULAR ARMY
ES	EL SALVADOR
ESAF	EL SALVADOR ARMED FORCES
ESF	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS
FA	FIELD ARTILLERY
FAC	ARMED FORCES OF COOPERATION (VENEZUELA)
FAP	PANAMANIAN AIR FORCE
FAS	SALVADORAN AIR FORCE
FAV	VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE
FBIS	FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
FDH	NICARAGUA DEMOCRATIC FORCE
FHM	FAMILY HOUSING MANAGEMENT
FM	FREQUENCY MODULATION
FMS	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES
FMSCR	FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CREDITS
FORSCOM	U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

FTX	FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
FY	FISCAL YEAR
GAO	GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
GCCS	GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL STATION
GDIP	GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PLAN
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GNP	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
GO ( )	GOVERMENT OF (COUNTRY)
GOB	GROUND ORDER OF BATTLE
GOCR	GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA
GOES	GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR
GOH	GOVERNMENT OF HONDURAS
GOP	GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA
GP	GENERAL PURPOSE
GRN	GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
GSOMIA	GENERAL SECURITY OF MILITARY INFORMATION AGREEMENT
GT	GUATEMALA
GY	GUYANA
HA	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
HAF	HONDURAN AIR FORCE
HO	HONDURAS
HQ	HEADQUARTERS
HQDA	HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUMINT	HUMAN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE
IAAFA	INTERAMERICAN AIR FORCES ACADEMY
IADB	INTERAMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

IANC	INTERAMERICAN NAVAL CONFERENCE
IANTN	INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK
IAW	IN ACCORDANCE WITH
IADB	INTERAMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD
IDHS	INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYSTEM
IFR	INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES
IFSB	INTERMEDIATE AND FORWARD STAGING BASES
IG	INSPECTOR GENERAL
IMES	MILITARY INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES (URUGUAY)
IMET	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
IMF	INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUNDS
IMINT	IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE
IU	UNITED LEFT (PERU)
I&W	INDICATIONS AND WARNING
JAD	JOINT ANALYSIS DIRECTORATE
JAG	JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
JC	JOINT COMMITTEE
JCS	JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
JCSE	JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT
JDA	JOINT DEPLOYMENT AGENCY
JDC	JOINT DEPLOYMENT COMMUNITY
JDS	JOINT DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM
JIMFOG	JOINT INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT FLAG OFFICERS GROUP
JIRSG	JOINT INTERSERVICE RESOURCES STUDY GROUP
JMP	JOINT MANPOWER PROGRAM

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

JOC	JOINT OPERATIONS CENTER
JOPES	JOINT OPERATION PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM
JOPS	JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING SYSTEM
JPEC	JOINT PLANNING AND EXECUTION CONFERENCE
JRC	JOINT RECONNAISSANCE CENTER
JSCP	JOINT STRATEGIC CAPABILITIES PLAN
JSOA	JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS AGENCY
JSPD	JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENT
JSPDSA	JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENT SUPPORTING ANALYSIS
JTF	JOINT TASK FORCE
JTX	JOINT TRAINING EXERCISE
KDVT	KEYBOARD VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINAL
KIA	KILLED IN ACTION
KW	KILLOWAT
LATAM	LATIN AMERICA
LANTCOM	ATLANTIC COMMAND (U.S.)
LCU	LANDING CRAFT UTILITY
LDMX	LIMITED DISTANCE MESSAGE EXCHANGE
LEA	LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
LOI	LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS
LQA	LIVING QUARTERS ALLOWANCE
MAAG	MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP (U.S.)
MAC	MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND (U.S.)
MAP	MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MCI	MEAL COMBAT INDIVIDUAL
MEDDAC	U.S. ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

MEDRETES	MEDICAL READINESS TRAINING EXERCISES
MI	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
MILCON	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
MILGP	MILITARY GROUP (U.S.)
MIO	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION
MIR	MOVEMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEFT (CHILE)
MLO	MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE (U.S.)
MOA	MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
MOD	MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
MOU	MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
MP	MILITARY POLICE
MRTA	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT TUPAC AMARU
MTT	MOBILE TRAINING TEAM
MX	MEXICO
NATO	NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
NAVCOMSTA	U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION
NAVSCIATTS	NAVAL SMALL CRAFT INSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL
NBC	NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
NBTC	NATIONAL BASIC TRAINING CENTER
NCA	NATIONAL COMMAND AUTHORITY
NCO	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER
NCOIC	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CHARGE
NG	NATIONAL GUARD
NGB	NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
NISRA	NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE RESIDENT AGENT

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

NMCB	NAVY MARINE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION
NMRTU	NAVY MEDICAL RESEARCH TRAINING UNIT
NMU	NATIONAL MARITIME UNION
NS	SURINAME
NTCC	NAVY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER
NSA	NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
NU	NICARAGUA
OCS	OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL
ODC	OFFICE DEFENSE COOPERATION (U.S.)
ODT	OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT TRAINING
OFDA	OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE
OIC	OFFICER IN CHARGE
OJCS	OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
OMB	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
OPAT	OPERATIONAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE TEAMS
OPG	OPERATIONAL PLANNING GROUP
OPLAN	OPERATIONS PLAN
OPORD	OPERATIONS ORDER
OSAF	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
OSD	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OSI	OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
OTT	ORIENTATION TRAINING TOUR
PA	PARAGUAY
PAE	PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATIONS
PACAMS	PANAMA CANAL AREA MILITARY SCHOOLS
PAN	NATIONAL ACTION PARTY (MEXICO)

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

PAN	PARTIDO DE ACCION NACIONAL
PAO	PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
PAPB	PANAMA AREA PERSONNEL BOARD
PAWB	PANAMA AREA WAGE BASE
PARPRO	PEACETIME AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM
PARS	PROJECTED AMERICAN REPORTING SOURCE
PCC	PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION
PDF	PANAMA DEFENSE FORCES
PE	PERU
PEP	PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM
PM	PANAMA
PM-ATL	PROVOST MARSHAL-ATLANTIC
PNC	PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS
POC	PRIMARY OFFICER IN CHARGE
POD	POINT OF DEBARKATION
POM	PROGRAM OBJECTIVES MEMORANDUM
PPBS	PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING SYSTEM
PPC	POPULAR CHRISTIAN PARTY (PERU)
PRI	PARTIDO REVOLUCIONARIO INSTITUCIONAL
PRI	INSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (MEXICO)
PSYOP	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
PX	POST EXCHANGE
PW/CI	PRISONERS OF WAR/CIVILIAN INTERNEES
RADINT	RADIATION INTELLIGENCE
RC	RESERVE COMPONENT

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: *Oct 17, 2018*

RCA	RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCC	RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER
REDCOM	READINESS COMMAND (U.S.)
RET	RETIRED
RMTC	REGIONAL MILITARY TRAINING CENTER
RNP	REMOTE NETWORK PROCESSOR
ROC	REQUIRED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY
ROE	RULES OF ENGAGEMENT
RP	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
RPMA	REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY
RPV	REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES
SA	SECURITY ASSISTANCE
SAAM	SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AIRLIFT MISSION
SAC	STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SAO	SECURITY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
SAR	SEARCH AND RESCUE
SATNET	SATELLITE NETWORK
SCEN	SOUTHCOM ENGINEER
SCI	SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION
SCIATT	SMALL CRAFT INSTRUCTION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING
SCIF	SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION FACILITY
SCN	SOUTHERN COMMAND NETWORK
SC NEWS	SOUTHERN COMMAND NEWS
SDAF	SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND
SDP	SECURITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Page determined to be Unclassified
Reviewed SOUTHCOM FOIA Office
IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

SECDEF	SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SECSTATE	SECRETARY OF STATE
SG	SURGEON
SICOFA	SYSTEM OF COOPERATION OF THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES
SIGINT	SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE
SITFA	INTER-AMERICAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS OF THE ARMED FORCES
SITREP	SITUATION REPORT
SLOC	SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION
SOFA	STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT
SOP	STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES
SRT	STANDARD REMOTE TERMINAL
SSO	SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE
STAFDEL	STAFF DELEGATION
TAC	TACTICAL AIR COMMAND
TACSAT	TACTICAL SATELLITE
TAFT	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FIELD TEAM
TAG	THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
TCDIS	TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS DEPLOYMENT INFORMATION NETWORK
TDY	TEMPORARY DUTY
TEWT	TACTICAL EXERCISE WITHOUT TROOPS
TF	TASK FORCE
TIC	THEATER INTELLIGENCE CENTER
TIDS	TACTICAL IMAGERY DISPLAY SYSTEM
TJAG	THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL
TOA	TRANSPORTATION OPERATING AGENCY
TOE	TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

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Date: Oct 17, 2018

TOF	TRANSFER OF FUNCTION
TPFDD	TIME PHASED FORCE DEPLOYMENT DATA
TRADOC	TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
TTC	TROPIC TEST CENTER
TU	TASK UNIT
TV	TELEVISION
UK	UNITED KINGDOM
US	UNITED STATES
USA	U.S. ARMY
USACC	U.S. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND
USAF	U.S. AIR FORCE
USAFSO	U.S. AIR FORCE SOUTHERN AIR DIVISION
USAFORSCOM	U.S. ARMY FORCES COMMAND
USAID	U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USAR	U.S. ARMY RESERVE
USARSA	U.S. ARMY SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS
USASA	U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
USASAALA	U.S. ARMY SECURITY ASSISTANCE AGENCY FOR LATIN AMERICA
USCENTCOM	U.S. CENTRAL COMMAND
USCG	U.S. COAST GUARD
USCINCLANT	COMMANDER IN CHIEF ATLANTIC COMMAND (U.S.)
USCINCRED	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. READINESS COMMAND
USCINCSO	COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
USCOMSOLANT	U.S. COMMANDER SOUTH ATLANTIC
USDAO	U.S. DEFENSE ATTACHE OFFICE
USG	U.S. GOVERNMENT

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IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

USIS	U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE
USMAAG	U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP
USMC	U.S. MARINE CORPS
USMILGP	U.S. MILITARY GROUP
USMLO	U.S. MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE
USN	U.S. NAVY
USNAVCOMMSTA	U.S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION
USNR	U.S. NAVAL RESERVE
USODC	U.S. OFFICE OF DEFENSE COOPERATION
USREDCOM	U.S. READINESS COMMAND
USS	UNITED STATES SHIP
USSAMS	U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT STAFF
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. SOUTHERN COMMAND
UW	UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE
UY	URUGUAY
VCSA	VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY
VE	VENEZUELA
VINSON	VOICE INCRYPTION KY-58
VIP	VISUAL INPUT PROCESSOR, VERY IMPORTANT PARTY
VLF	VERY LOW FREQUENCY
VST	VINSON-HARRIS SUBSCRIBER TERMINALS
VTT	VINSON-HARRIS TRUNK TERMINALS
WIN	WWMCCS INTERCOMPUTER NETWORK
WIS	WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM
WWMCCS	WORLDWIDE MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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IAW EO 13526, Section 3.5
Date: Oct 17, 2018

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